

The Cotton Gin and Oil

PRESS

A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION

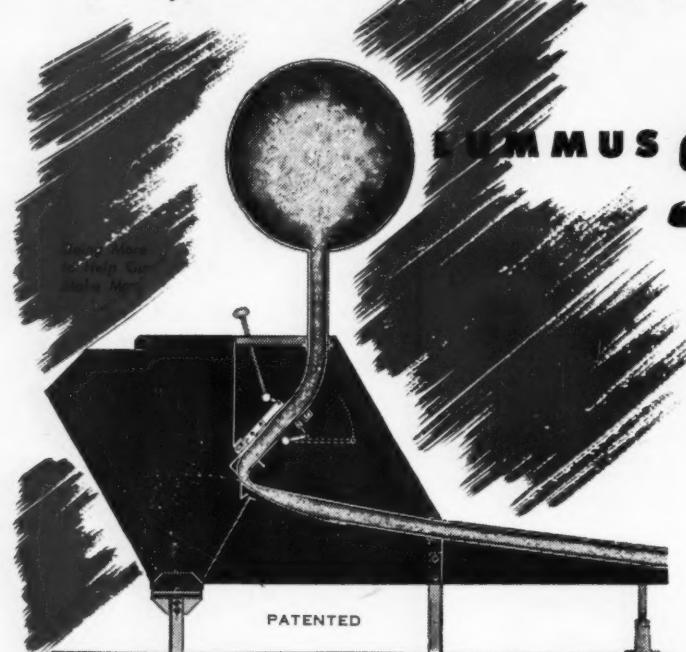
APRIL 23, 1955

56th Year

MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
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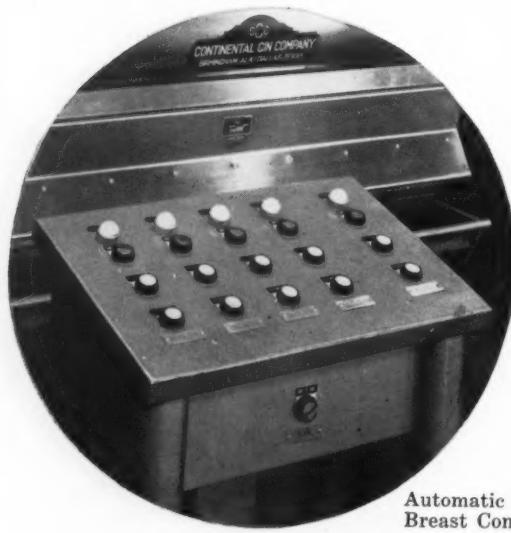
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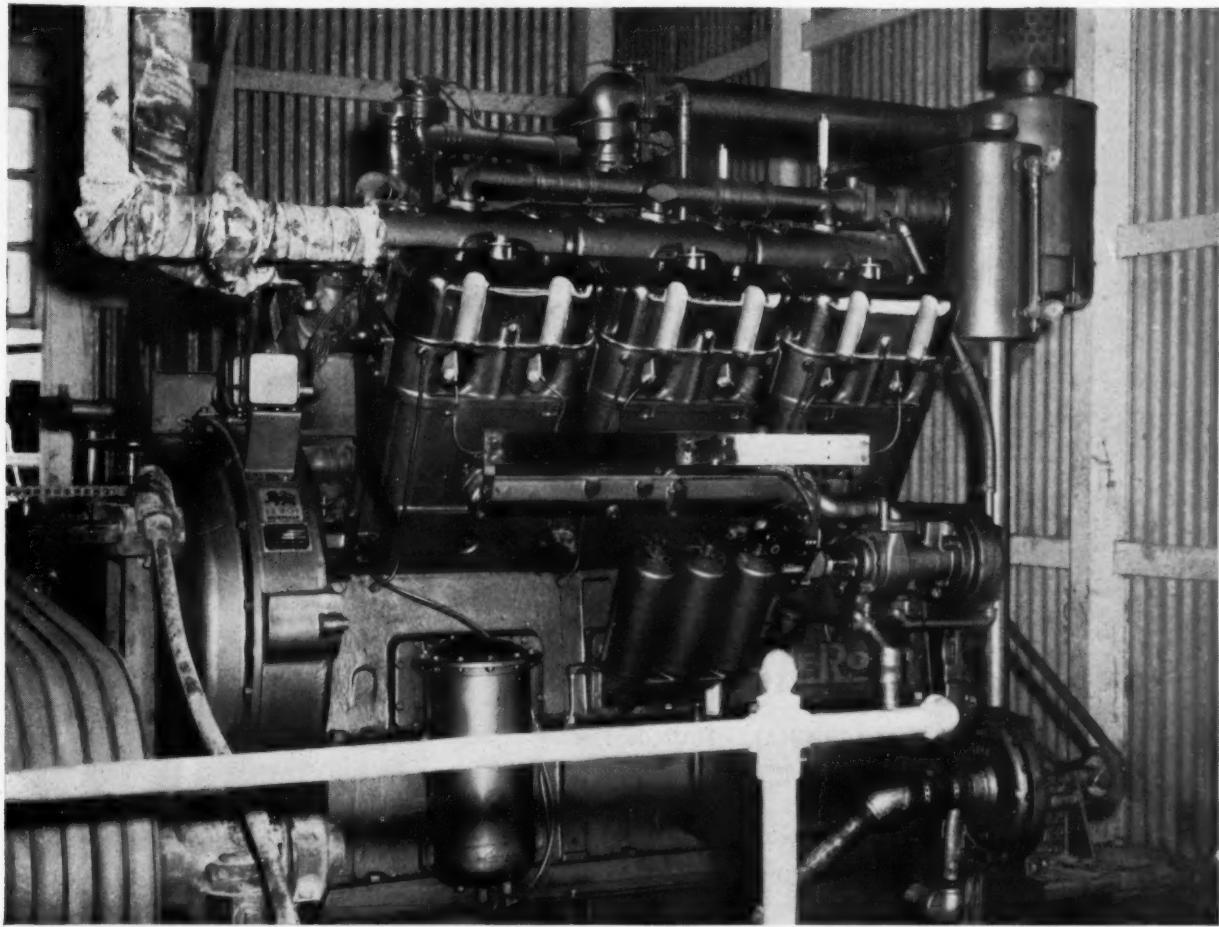
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OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF:

National Cottonseed Products Association
National Cotton Ginners' Association
Alabama Cotton Ginners' Association
Arizona Ginners' Association
Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association
California Cotton Ginners' Association
The Carolinas Ginners' Association
Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association
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Texas Cotton Ginners' Association

★

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS is the Official Magazine of the foregoing associations for official communications and news releases, but the associations are in no way responsible for the editorial expressions or policies contained herein.

A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION

★ ON OUR COVER:

The ambition of practically every office worker is represented by our cover scene. What office-harassed man doesn't think he would like to have a farm of his own, with a big barn and good cattle? And, unfortunately, he also thinks of himself as spending most of the time a-sitting on the fence, a-watching the cattle, like the fellow in our picture, instead of getting out and working for the cattle, like most of the fellows we know who really do own a farm and a big barn and good cattle. But, it's fun to dream, and the scene makes a pretty picture—both on our cover and in our dreams.

Photograph by A. Devaney, Inc.

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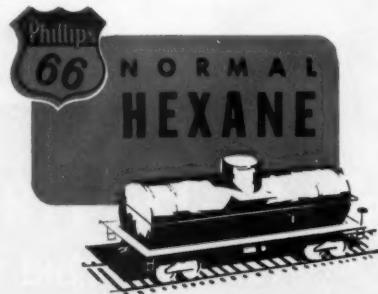


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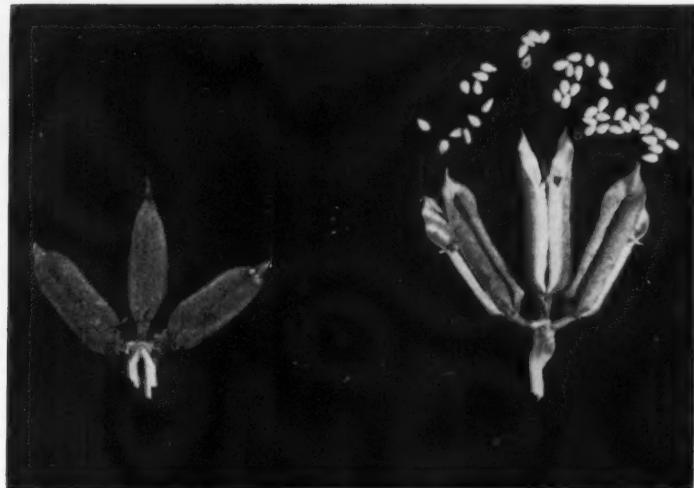
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Nonshattering sesame (left) compared with shattering.

NEW CROP FOR COTTON AREAS

Nonshattering sesame, now ready for breeders to increase, seems destined to become a major oilseed for farmers to grow and cottonseed crushers to process.

RIO AND PALMETTO are two names that some day may be as familiar to oilseed processors as Acala and Stoneville in cotton, or Ogden and Dorman in soybeans, are today. Rio and Palmetto are the names of two new nonshattering varieties of sesame that have been announced simultaneously by USDA, South Carolina Experiment Station and Texas Experiment Station.

Nonshattering—the ability to hold the seed until it can be harvested mechanically—is the key to commercial production of sesame in the U.S. which scientists have been seeking for about a decade. The relatively small amount of sesame now grown in the U.S. is of a shattering or semi-shattering type. It either is harvested by hand or, when machine harvested, loses more seed than would be lost with a nonshattering sesame.

The finding of this nonshattering key may make sesame, one of the world's oldest oilseeds, the newest crop for the Cotton Belt—from California to the Carolinas.

Potentially, nonshattering sesame could revolutionize the oilseed industry in the U.S. and other countries. It could change the farming pattern of the nation. It could push soybeans back to the more northern climes which are the native habitat of the crop.

Actually, no man can say positively today that nonshattering sesame will become a great American crop. Extensive production under field conditions will be necessary to determine how nonshattering sesame fits into the agricultural, economic and processing picture.

Certainly, though, today's announcement that nonshattering

sesame has been developed for the first time is the realization of a goal for which many men long have worked. Many feel that it is the most significant thing that has happened among oilseeds since the soybean came to the U.S.

• **A Payoff from Research** — Nonshattering sesame represents a victory for two groups of men—the cottonseed crushing industry's National Cottonseed Products Association and research workers of USDA, Texas A. & M. College and Clemson College of South Carolina, and cooperating agencies, especially Rio Farms at Edcouch, Texas. But the story of their struggle to give the U.S. a new oilseed must come after the following outline of just what has happened with sesame.

Here are the announcements that have been made by USDA, South Carolina and Texas regarding Rio and Palmetto sesame varieties:

First Nonshattering Sesame

• **Palmetto** — A new, nonshattering sesame variety, Palmetto, has been developed and released by South Carolina Experiment Station. The official announcement on April 15 said:

"The new variety represents many years of constant research by J. A. Martin and J. H. Crawford, associate and assistant horticulturists, respectively, at the Clemson Station, and other agricultural workers in Texas and South America.

"With the development of the new nonshattering Palmetto variety, the once ancient oilseed crop shows promise for the first time of opening up a new source of income for Cotton Belt farmers.

"Although the first sesame seed were introduced in Amer-

ica during the seventeenth century at Charleston, S.C., the crop has always been unprofitable in the U.S. because harvesting had to be done by hand and labor costs were high. Uneven ripening of the seed and their habit of shattering prevented production of the crop on a large scale.

"South Carolina Experiment Station became interested in the crop and its possibilities in 1943. The research man selected for the job of unlocking the secret to a new nonshattering variety was J. A. Martin, who has been with the Clemson horticulture department since his graduation from Clemson in 1936. Today Martin is probably one of the best informed people on the subject of sesame in the U.S.

"Since 1943 he and his associates have been working toward the development of a new variety of this ancient crop. To-

day, after 12 years of research, the new nonshattering variety which ripens uniformly and can be harvested mechanically is ready for release.

"The new variety was developed from several promising nonshattering varieties contributed to Martin by Dr. D. G. Langham of Maracay, Venezuela. Another important factor in the development of Palmetto was Doctor Langham's suggestion that the multiple cross method of plant breeding be used in the sesame program. Martin's decision to concentrate on this method proved sound. It produced a large number of strains and varieties from which the new Palmetto variety was selected.

"The yield of Palmetto ranges from 300 to 1,000 pounds of clean seed per acre depending upon the location and weather conditions. The new variety has drouth, root-knot nematode, and wilt

resistance, but is susceptible to bacterial, alternaria, and cercospora leaf diseases which are controlled satisfactorily by the use of disease-free seed and seed treatments. The seed color is tan. Oil content runs around 48 percent and protein of the seed is 28 percent. The crop can be combined with standard equipment without excessive loss of seed.

"Four other agricultural agencies have been engaged cooperatively in the sesame breeding program, and have contributed greatly toward the development of the new Palmetto variety. They include the National Cottonseed Products Association, Rio Farms, Inc., Edcouch, Texas, USDA and the Texas Experiment Station.

• **Rio** — The other nonshattering sesame variety which is being released simultaneously with Palmetto is Rio sesame, released jointly by Texas Experiment Station and USDA. The announcement from Texas A. & M. College said:

"In an attempt to produce varieties adapted to mechanized harvest, a complex cross was made involving 32 sesame selections some of which carried the mutant gene for nonshattering (indehiscent) capsules. Rio was selected from the progeny of this cross.

"Many institutions and individuals participated in Rio's development, testing and increase. It was developed in cooperation with the South Carolina Experiment Station. The Educational Service of the National Cottonseed Products Association and Rio Farms, Inc., Edcouch, Texas, furnished some of the funds and facilities used in its development.

"Rio possesses better adaptation to Texas growing conditions than the other strains of nonshattering sesame that have been selected to date, but it is expected to serve only until better varieties are developed in the breeding program.

"Rio is adapted to completely-mechanized harvest. It can be cut and windrowed to dry, then combined from the windrow. One man with a windrower and combine can harvest Rio.

"Yielding ability of Rio cannot be compared directly with any other variety of sesame since it is the first of its kind. In experimental plantings at College Station, production has ranged up to 1,489 pounds of seed per acre under very favorable conditions. It has produced slightly higher yields under favorable conditions, and lower yields under poor growing conditions, than the shattering-types. It matures later than the shattering types now grown in Texas.

"Oil content of Rio seed is acceptable to the oilseed processing industry, averaging about 49 percent. Crude protein content of the whole seed averages 28 percent. The meal remaining after oil extraction averages approximately 55 percent crude protein.

"At some locations, Rio has been resistant to alternaria leaf spot. It has no resistance to bacterial leaf spot. An attempt is being made to breed better disease resistance into other promising nonshattering strains now in the breeding program."

• **Release of Seed** — A fact which should be underscored, to prevent any confusion, is that these nonshattering sesame varieties are not yet available for farmers to plant on a commercial scale.

The very limited supply of foundation seed of Rio sesame has been distributed

(Continued on Page 32)



AFTER PICKING IT'S GINNING,
THEN IT'S GOOD WRAPPING,
AND THERE'S WHERE
"HINDOO" BAGGING
PAYS OFF!

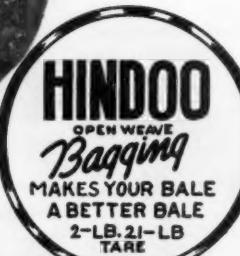


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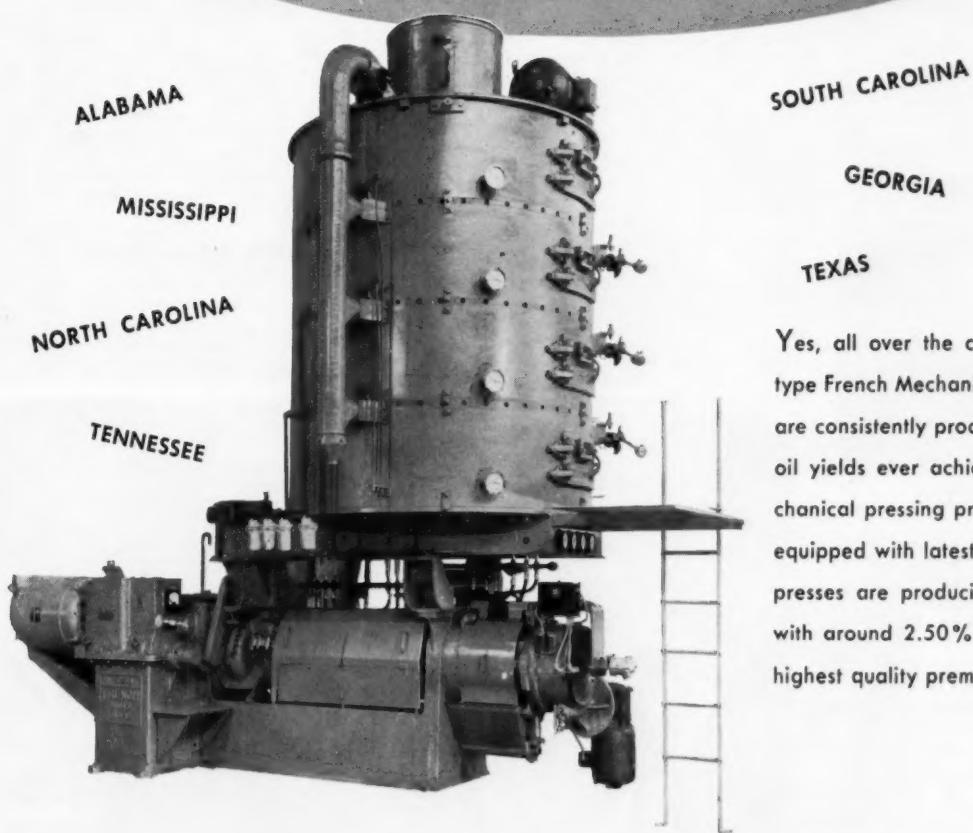
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In Dallas Hospital

Jay Stilley, Dallas, Dies on April 17

■ FORMER Executive Vice-President of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association had recently formed his own firm.

Jay C. Stilley, former executive vice-president of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, who was known throughout the cotton industry, died in a Dallas hospital on April 17.

Stilley joined The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press in 1936. He began work keep-



JAY C. STILLEY

ing the firm's books, but his alertness, enthusiasm and ability resulted in his responsibilities being increased until he was handling the gin supply business when he entered the service in World War II. He served as an infantry sergeant in Europe during the war.

After he returned from the service, he devoted full time to managing the gin supply department until 1945, when he was elected executive vice-president of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association. During the nine years in which he served in this position, the organization, which had reached a low ebb during the wartime period, was developed into one of the largest and most active trade associations in the cotton industry.

In 1953, the Association built its present office headquarters, paying for the entire building and contents out of reserve funds which had been accumulated, and dedicated the building to Stilley.

After resigning his position with the Association last Jan. 18, Stilley organized The Stilley Company, a firm providing fire protection services for ginners.

Stilley also formerly served as executive vice-president of the National Cotton Ginners' Association and in a number of other advisory and committee assignments in the industry.

He was twice appointed honorary vice-consul of the Mexican government in recognition of his work in behalf of Mexican nationals working on cotton farms

in this country; and was an honorary member of Dallas Cotton Exchange.

Stilley was a native of Pittsburgh, Pa., and attended the University of Pittsburgh.

He is survived by his wife, and two sisters, Mrs. Thomas Maher and Miss Lula Stilley, both of Pittsburgh.

Funeral services were conducted at 2:30 p.m., April 19, at Sparkman-Brand Funeral Chapel in Dallas by The Rev. Lufay Sweet of Pittsburgh. Cremation followed the services.

Farm Stocks of Soybeans At Record High Level

Stocks of soybeans on farms on April 1 were 115 million bushels, the largest on record for the date, USDA reports. Stocks a year ago were 37.3 million bushels, and the 10-year average on this date has been 42 million bushels on farms. The high farm stocks are due not only to the record production, but also to the tendency of many growers to hold soybeans for higher prices which have not materialized yet this season.

Disappearance of soybeans from farms during the January-March quarter totaled 35.5 million bushels. In the like quarter last year, 44.3 million bushels moved off farms from a much smaller supply. The 10-year average disappearance for the quarter is 23.5 million bushels.

Flaxseed stocks on April 1 of 14 million bushels were slightly more than the quantity held on farms a year earlier and the largest since estimates began in 1948.

Disappearance of flaxseed from farms during the January-March quarter totaled only 1,864,000 bushels.

Ginners Name Executive Committee, Directors

Names of executive committee members and directors of the Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association have been released by Gordon W. Marks of Jackson, Miss., executive vice-president and secretary of the group.

On the executive committee are Cecil Frazier, New Albany, Miss.; C. E. Fontenot, Eunice, La.; George E. Baird, Inverness, Miss.; J. H. Williams, Natchitoches, La.; Garner M. Lester, Jackson, Miss.; and George T. Hider, Lake Providence, La.

Directors include Edwin Dale, Prentiss, Miss.; G. D. Brown, Lyon, Miss.; R. B. Harris, Midnight, Miss.; Cecil Frazier, New Albany; D. E. Foose, Thornton, Miss.; Eugene Fisackerly, Blaine, Miss.; Jack Causey, Liberty, Miss.; George E. Baird, Inverness, Miss.; Dan P. Logan, Gilliam, La.; George T. Hider, Lake Providence, La.; John T. Carroll, Gilbert, La.; W. S. Peck, Sicily Island, La.; Sidney Bertheaud, Opelousas, La.; Louis A. Roy, Mansura, La.; Adraste Landreneau, Mamoa, La.; L. M. Coco, Alexandria, La.; and E. V. Hudspeth, Rosa, La.

Officers of the Association are John T. Carroll of Gilbert, president; G. D. Brown of Lyon and Dan P. Logan of Gilliam, vice-presidents; Garner M. Lester of Jackson, treasurer; and Marks.

CCC Sets Loan Interest

USDA has announced that the interest rate to be charged producers and others on Commodity Credit Corporation price support loans on 1955 crops will be 3.5 percent per annum.



Cotton and Seed Groups Present Award

COTTONSEED CRUSHERS, a ginner and cotton manufacturers of Alabama joined recently in awarding Harpersville One-Variety Cotton Improvement Association \$2,500 for winning the 1954-55 state award in the cotton improvement contest. Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and Alabama Cotton Manufacturers' Association presented a state prize of \$2,000 and Parker Gin Co., Sylacauga, added \$500. Left to right in the picture are J. T. Phillips, Talladega, representing Alabama Cotton Manufacturers' Association; Mrs. Bill Baker, representing the Harpersville one-variety group; and Ed P. Kidd, Birmingham, representing Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association. Thirty-eight growers averaged 501 pounds of lint per acre on 1,825 acres planted in a single variety at Harpersville.

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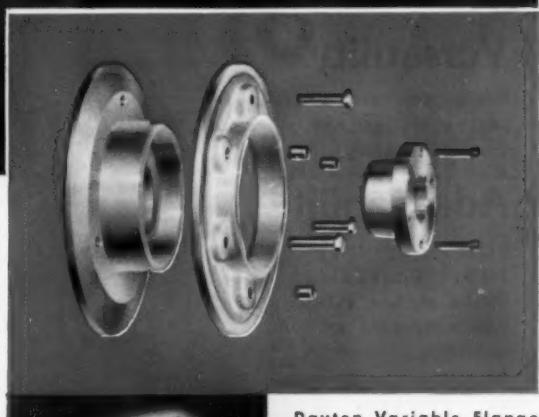
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Statesmen Will Address Delta Council Meeting

Two outstanding Mississippi leaders will introduce the featured guest speakers at the twentieth annual meeting of Delta Council, according to an announcement by William A. Crabbill of Marks, Delta Council president. They are U.S. Senator James O. Eastland and Governor Hugh White. The Council meeting will be held May 12 on the campus of Delta State College at Cleveland.

Guest speakers for the event are to be Senator Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana and Samuel C. Waugh, assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs. Senator Eastland will present Senator Ellender to the big Delta gathering during the afternoon session. Governor

White will introduce Secretary Waugh at the morning session.

"We are happy that both Senator Eastland and Governor White have accepted our invitation to be with us for our twentieth annual meeting for the introduction of our featured speakers," Crabbill said. "We are anticipating several thousand members and guests from throughout the Midsouth for the interesting program of speakers."

Senator Eastland is a member of the Senate agriculture committee and recently has been chairman of a special subcommittee studying the problems of disposing of surplus agricultural commodities. The Senate leader he will introduce is chairman of the agriculture committee.

Secretary Waugh is concerned with policy making activities directly relating



SENATOR ALLEN J. ELLENDER

to cotton exports and to other agricultural commodities in foreign trade channels. Formerly of Lincoln, Neb., he was active in banking and civic affairs before joining the State Department in 1953.

Extension Service Issues Insect Control Circular

Circular 372, Cotton Insect Control, as revised for 1955 and printed by the Georgia Extension Service, contains cotton insect control recommendations for the current year.

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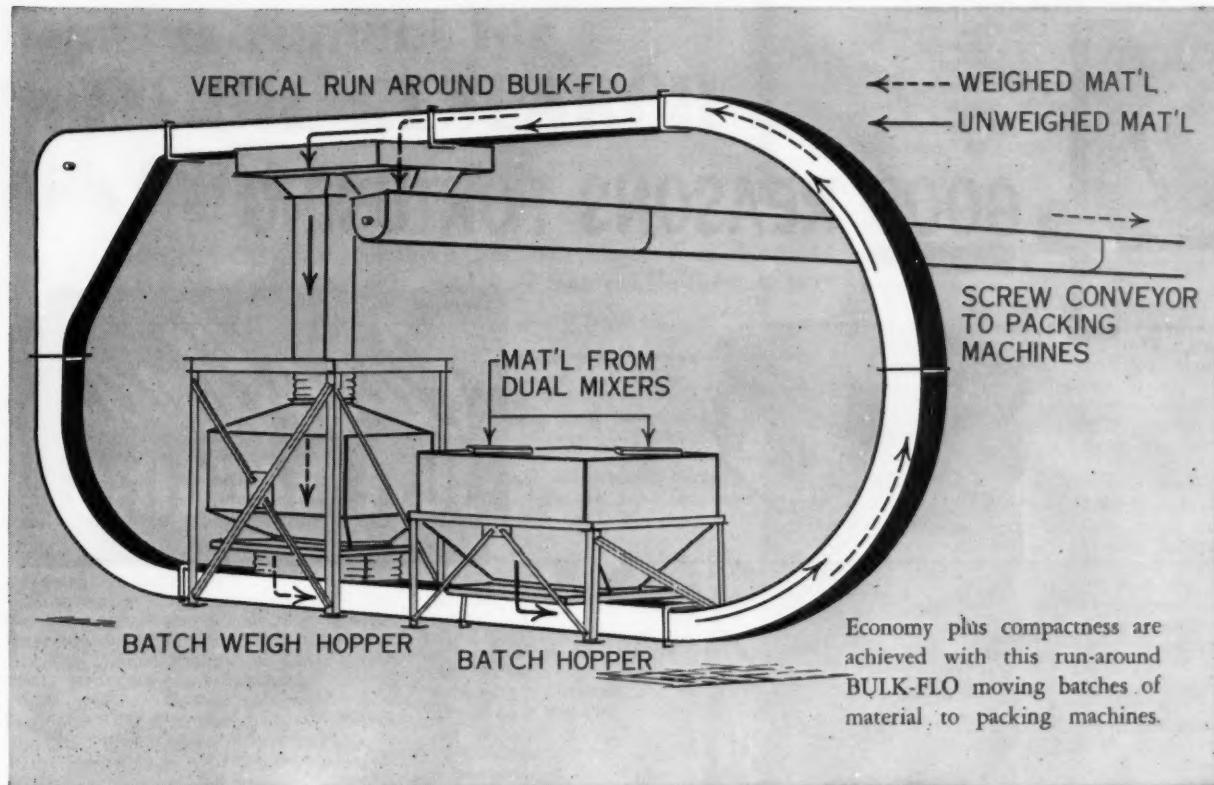
Editors Praise NCPA Feeding Practices

Many tributes have been paid through the years to the Feeding Practices bulletin issued annually by the Educational Service of the National Cottonseed Products Association. One of the best, from an authoritative source, is this recent letter from John Burnham, North Dakota Experiment Station editor:

"I have just looked over your new booklet, Feeding Practices, which is so beautiful that it excites our envy and makes our own output seem very dull and drab.

"This is one of the best jobs of agricultural publication I have ever seen and I have been writing for rural audiences for the past 30 years. Your choice of pictures is superb, the pictures are tied in well with the text and the pictures emphasize what the text discusses. The tables, too, are happily married with the text. The color work on the cover is very attractive and is a wonderful show window for the contents."

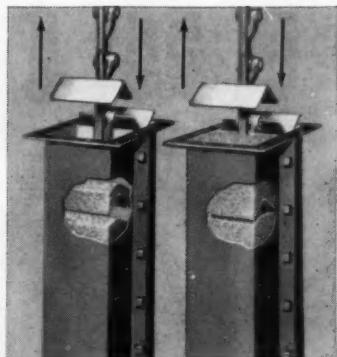
Other recent recognition given the value of this cottonseed crushing industry bulletin came in the April issue of The Arizona Stockman. This livestock publication reprinted much of the beef cattle feeding information which appears in the current Feeding Practices bulletin.



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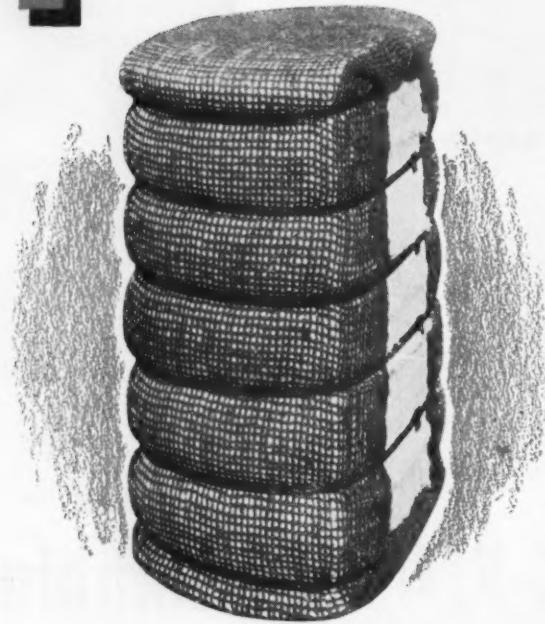
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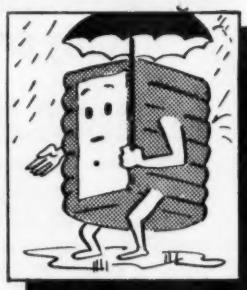
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New Instrument for SEED OIL RESEARCH Aids USDA Chemists

■ SCIENTISTS at Northern Regional Research Laboratory hope "pipe organ" of glass and steel may enable them to play new tunes that will please oilseed processors.

A COMPLEX "pipe organ" of glass and stainless steel is enabling USDA researchers to play a new tune of scientific discovery in studies of vegetable oils. The instrument is the 200-tube, automatic Craig-Post countercurrent-distribution apparatus, described in the current issue of USDA's publication, *Agricultural Research*.

A powerful new research tool, it analyzes the structure of vegetable oils and other materials faster and with greater precision and thoroughness than instruments previously available.

Led by J. C. Cowan at the Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria, Ill., this oilseed research seeks basic information to help improve vegetable oils for food and industrial uses.

USDA says the eventual goal—hoped for, though not yet in sight—is to permit processors to tailor-make fats and oils into more useful products.

Linseed oil is cited as an example, with its content of linolenic acid which makes it an excellent drying oil for paints and varnishes but unsuitable as a food oil. Soybean oil's smaller content

of linolenic acid is a major factor in the flavor reversion which occurs with this oil.

Chemists once hoped merely to eliminate this linolenic acid from soybean oil intended for food use, but recent studies at the Peoria laboratory show that linolenic acid is chemically dispersed throughout the oil and cannot be removed by ordinary fractionation techniques.

• Seek New Approach—Department of Agriculture chemists now hope to find a different approach to flavor reversion. Their new knowledge of the oil's chemical makeup—which they hope to extend still further with the new Craig-Post apparatus—gives them a better chance to find the right approach.

One possibility is that soybean oil might be reconstructed chemically to segregate linolenic acid and make it easier to remove. A desired result would be production of two new derivatives—one good for paint and varnish, the other with superior qualities for foods.

The 200-tube Craig-Post instrument,

in operation at Peoria during the past year, has already suggested a new chemical concept for linseed oil. Chemists H. J. Dutton and J. A. Cannon found with the machine that one sample of linseed oil contained two basic components (glycerides) not supposed to be present, according to generally accepted theory. These substances—trilinolenin and dilinoleolinolenin—actually constitute about 22 percent of this linseed oil. Dutton and Cannon's analysis also reveals that two other glycerides are distributed in the oil in a way not previously accounted for.

Similar analyses of soybean oil have likewise indicated a need to redraw the theoretical picture of this oil's structure. These fundamental findings represent important steps forward in our understanding of vegetable oils—and should make possible corresponding advances in the improvement of these oils for particular uses.

The diversity of products made from soybean oil—and particularly today's improved oil for foods—is a result in part of research at the Peoria laboratory. USDA says its scientists and engineers have played a prominent role in:

1. Introducing to the soybean oil industry the use of metal deactivators (chiefly citric acid) to produce an edible oil with much greater flavor stability.

2. Showing oil processors the importance of avoiding contamination by traces of iron, copper, or other metals.

3. Developing objective taste-panel methods for evaluating oil quality.

4. Demonstrating the value of improved equipment and methods for deodorizing soybean oil (this is the final processing step, in which the last remaining volatile flavor constituents of the oil are removed).

Various phases of this vegetable oil work are continuing. Included are development of better metal deactivators, elimination of linolenic acid, and determination of the molecular structure of soybean phosphatides.

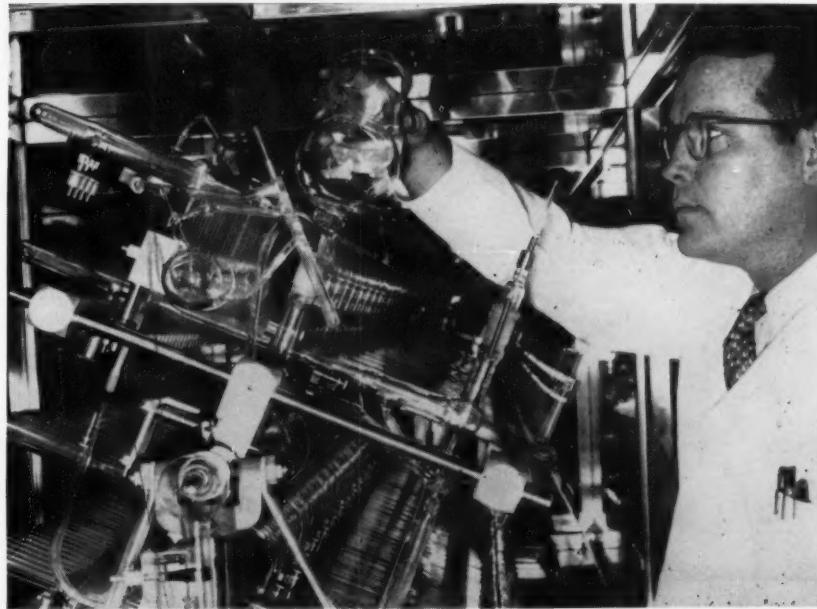
• Field Day Reports On Gin Research

GINNING RESEARCH that will aid ginning efficiency during the coming season was outlined on April 12 at the fifth annual Oklahoma Cotton Ginner's Field Day at the Oklahoma Cotton Research Station at Chickasha.

E. S. Oswalt, superintendent, James A. Luscombe, agricultural engineer, whose appointment to head the new ginning laboratory in the Southeast has been announced by USDA, and other staff members presented highlights of work done at Chickasha.

Visiting ginners were especially interested in the new seed processing and storage buildings and office, financed by Oklahoma Cotton Research Foundation and the Oklahoma Experiment Station. The Foundation also has financed a sprinkler irrigation system which will enable the Station to irrigate about 30 acres, primarily as crop insurance rather than for irrigation research.

Some of the research developments in the cotton ginning project discussed at the field day included: Lint cleaning and drying of mechanically picked and mechanically stripped cotton; evaluation of the USDA-developed stick remover; capacity tests; and cooperative research in connection with field mechanization studies.



THIS 200-tube apparatus is being used by research workers of USDA in efforts to tailor-make vegetable oils for new uses, as described in the accompanying story. The instrument is automatic in operation. Oil sample is subjected in each tube to simultaneous action of two solvents that don't mix together. Machine rocks back and forth, stops periodically to allow settling, then transfers part of one oil-solvent mixture to next tube, where the same process is repeated. Finally, many oil fractions are distributed in the tubes—giving a stretched out view of vegetable oil's structural pattern.

In White Sulphur Springs

Plant Food Group Lists Speakers

■ FIRST convention of combined fertilizer organizations will be held June 12-15.

Nationally-known leaders in agriculture, industry, and government will appear on the program for the preliminary convention of the National Plant Food Institute at The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 12-15.

Presidents Russell Coleman of The National Fertilizer Association and Paul T. Truitt of the American Plant Food Council estimate that more than 800 fertilizer manufacturers, material producers, agricultural leaders, and others will be present for the convention. The Council and NFA will be consolidated into the National Plant Food Institute, effective July 1.

Registration will begin Sunday, June 12, and the convention will start Monday, with a meeting of the Institute's board of directors-elect and a forum featuring problems relating to fertilizer-pesticide mixtures, sponsored by the technical service committees.

M. V. Bailey, technical director, agricultural chemicals division, American Cyanamid Co., New York, will be the moderator for the forum and other speakers will include: K. D. Jacob, head, fertilizer and lime section, USDA, Beltsville; C. T. Harding, general manager, fertilizer division, manufacturing department, Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp., Richmond, Va.; John D. Conner, attorney, Sellers and Conner, Washington; and Rodney C. Berry, Virginia state chemist, Richmond.

Events Monday afternoon include a ladies' garden party, a refreshment hour, courtesy of nitrogen producers, a dinner and open house.

An address by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture E. L. Peterson and a youth panel of representatives of the Future Farmers of America, 4-H Clubs, and the National Junior Vegetable Growers Association will be features Tuesday morning.

E. A. Geoghegan, Southern Cotton Oil Co., New Orleans, chairman of the board of directors of NFA, will preside and address the convention and will be followed by Edwin Pate, Laurinburg, N.C., who will speak as chairman of the executive committee of APFC.

Youth panel participants Tuesday morning will be: Professor William B. Ward, head, department of extension teaching and information, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., moderator; William D. Gunter, Live Oak, Fla., national president of the Future Farmers of America; Lamar Ratliff, Baldwyn, Miss., representing 4-H Clubs; Joe Strickland and Tommy Dotson of Summersville, W. Va., representing the National Junior Vegetable Growers Association. The annual banquet, preceded by a refreshment hour, will conclude the Tuesday program.

Senator John L. McClellan, chairman of the Senate committee on government operations, and Rep. Harold D. Cooley, chairman of the House committee on agriculture, will be feature speakers Wednesday morning.

New Book

COTTON AUTHORITY WRITES GENERAL SCIENCE BOOK

Harry B. Brown, known in the cotton industry as a research worker and author of numerous articles and publications about cotton, has written a new book on general science.

Highlights of Science, published at \$3.50 a copy by Vantage Press, Inc., 120 West Thirty-First Street, New York, was planned to be of interest and value to the general reader but also to provide profitable reading for the student who has only limited training in science. Astronomy, physics, chemistry, geology, plant studies, zoology, agriculture, anthropology, psychology, nature and religion are discussed.

New Terms for Reselling Linters Are Announced

USDA has announced that the terms of its offer to buy linters under the 1954 Cottonseed Products Purchase Program (1954 Cottonseed Bulletin 3) are being changed so as to permit crushers to repurchase undelivered second cut and mill run linters (chemical) tendered to Commodity Credit Corporation on a cellulose basis at a half-cent per pound less than the price at which CCC purchases such linters under the program. This change will permit 1954 crop linters to be sold by crushers at prices which will permit the linters to move in the normal channels of trade to maintain present rate of usage and not add to the accumulation of CCC's inventory of linters.

Under the 1954 program, announced July 1, 1954, CCC agreed to purchase chemical linters at three cents per pound, gross weight, basis 73 percent cellulose yield. Also, crushers could repurchase linters at the tendered price. Under the change announced today, crushers will be able to repurchase such chemical linters at the tendered price less a half cent per pound.

Cottonseed Meal for Hens Discussed by Heywang

Suitability of Cottonseed Meal in Diets for Laying Chickens is the title of a paper by B. W. Heywang of USDA's Southwest Poultry Experiment Station, Glendale, Ariz. Reprints of the paper, presented at the Tenth World's Poultry Congress, are available from the author.

Heywang says that the results of his experiments may be summarized by saying that, as far as free gossypol is the criterion, the limiting factor in feeding cottonseed meal to laying chickens is the effect on yolk color.

"If cottonseed meals do not supply enough free gossypol to a diet to cause discolored yolks, they do not supply enough to cause the death of layers, or to have adverse effects on their egg production, diet consumption, weight or on the weight and hatchability of their eggs," he concludes.

Promotions Are Announced By Stewart & Stevenson

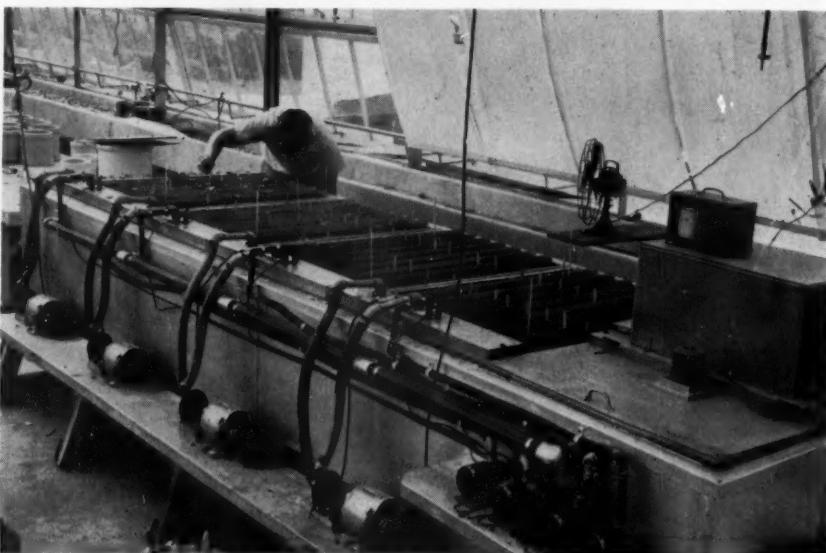
Stewart & Stevenson Services has made a number of promotions in personnel in branches throughout Texas. Joe Manning, vice-president and general manager, has announced.

Jake Conine, who has been branch manager at Odessa, is now district manager for the entire West Texas area.

R. H. Brough has been transferred from his post as service manager of the Odessa branch to Lubbock, where he will be in charge of service.

A. O. Vickers has taken over as service manager at Odessa. He has been active in the service department of the Corpus Christi and Odessa branches for the past six years.

■ S. M. McASHAN, vice-president, Anderson, Clayton & Co., has been re-elected president of Houston Cotton Exchange.



Temperature Control Aids Cotton Research

COTTON RESEARCH in the department of plant physiology and pathology at Texas Experiment Station is being aided by the temperature control cabinet shown here. This battery of four water baths, recently completed, is used in studies of cotton seedling diseases, disease tolerance of different varieties and other research. Each bath contains 24 soil pans immersed in water which is accurately controlled as to temperature.

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Ten Points Are Listed

Address Outlines Oilseeds Outlook

■ ROBERT KEETON gives data showing supplies of oil and meal likely to exceed demand for remainder of current season.

Supplies of both vegetable oils and cottonseed and soybean meal available for the remainder of the current crop year apparently will be in excess of prob-

able requirements. Robert Keeton, economic research department, The Procter and Gamble Co., Cincinnati, called attention to this in his recent talk, Outlook for Oilseeds and Oilseed Products Markets, before the annual convention of Valley Oilseed Processors' Association in Biloxi.

Keeton's address consisted of a discussion of the outlook for all types of business in the U.S., followed by a review of the outlook for the oilseed crushing industry. At the conclusion, he summarized 10 major points in the oilseed outlook as follows:

1. World production of all fats and oils during 1954 was 14 percent larger than the average annual production during the period 1935-39 and 23 percent



ROBERT KEETON

larger than the 1945-49 average.

2. Particular emphasis was placed upon the increase which has been made in production of edible fats and oils. Production of edible vegetable oils—including the palm oils—has been increased by 18 percent since 1935-39 and by 23 percent since 1945-49. In addition, the production of edible animal fats, including marine oils, while about the same as during prewar years, was found to be substantially larger than during the immediate postwar years.

3. It was emphasized that the importance of the large increase which has been made in world supplies of edible oils and fats is that there no longer is a shortage of such products. Output of edible fats and oils per person is at least as large as during prewar days.

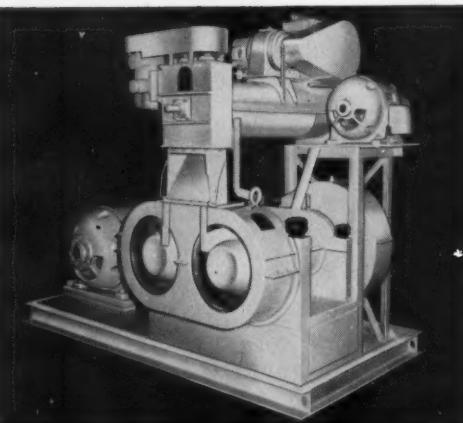
4. In discussing the increased supplies of edible fats and oils, it was noted that certain technological changes have contributed to such increased supplies. In particular, the process of hydrogenation, as well as other improved processing methods, is bringing about the interchangeable use of oils and fats. Also noted was that increased production of synthetic detergents, and reduced production of soap, have made larger quantities of coconut oil available for edible consumption.

5. Two important conclusions were developed from analysis of the increased supplies and interchangeable uses of edible fats and oils. In the first place, world prices of these products probably will tend to be reduced. The second conclusion was that, because of interchangeability, none of the oils will be sold at substantial premiums over the others for more than short periods during which supplies are adjusted.

6. As the output of vegetable oils has been increased, there has been a simultaneous increase in the production of oilseed cakes and meals. However, certain reasons were offered to support the conclusion that the world supply of meals still is relatively short on a long-term basis. One of these reasons is that international trade in meal is not so well-developed as in the case of oil. The major reason, though, is that there has been a large increase in demand per animal for high protein feedstuffs to be fed to animals producing high protein

(Continued on Page 30)

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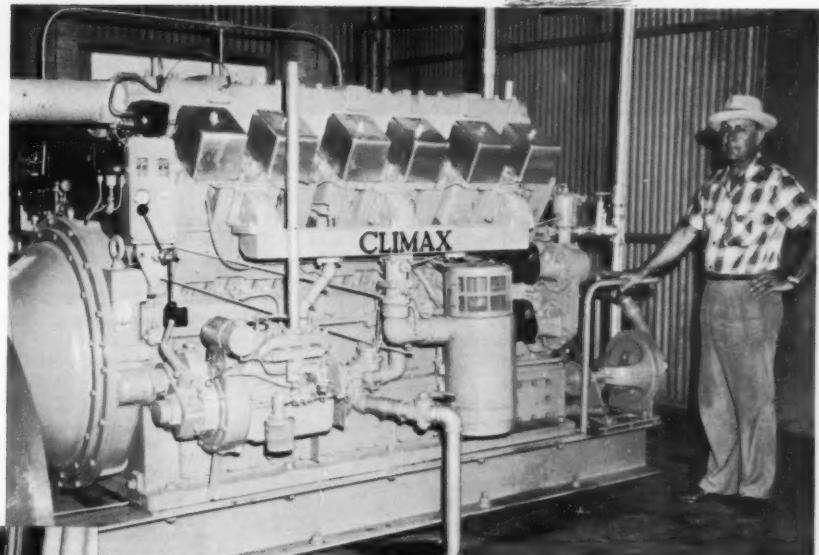
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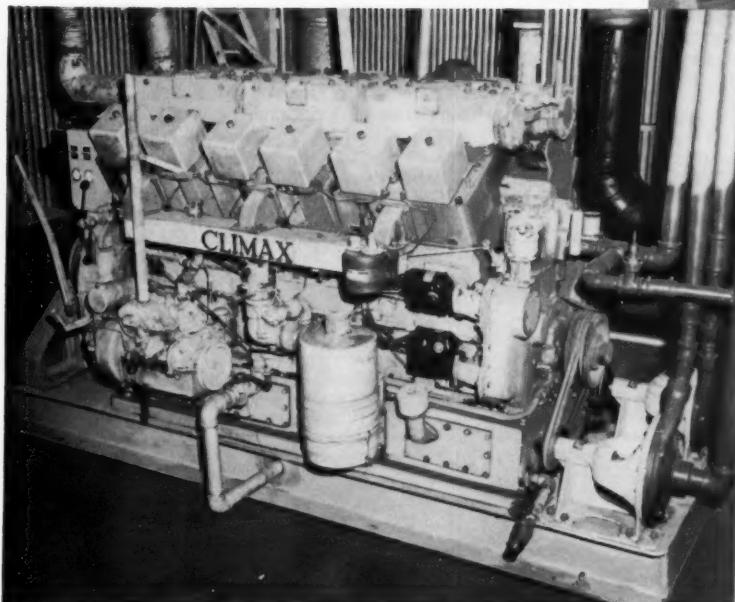


Mr. Ray Jansen, manager of the Valley Growers Gin & Supply Company, and his Climax V-125.

These two gins in the Rio Grande Valley using Climax Blue Streak V-125 Engines are examples of the outstanding rugged service Climax Blue Streak Engines perform for the cotton industry. Mr. Roy Jansen, manager of the Valley Growers Gin and Supply Company, says that his Climax Engine has run perfectly, without any trouble of any kind and that with this gin they have ginned cotton for less than one third the cost of other gins using the same equipment but different power.

Mr. O. A. Coleman, president, Valley Acres Gin Co., is a satisfied customer and speaks from thirty years cotton ginning experience when he says that his Climax Blue Streak Engine does a good job on a 24 hour day peak load basis.

It's well worth your while to get the full story on Climax Blue Streak Engines, designed to fit your cotton ginning requirements. Six famous models with power ranges from 180 to 450 hp will operate on either natural gas or Butane. Call your nearby Climax Blue Streak distributor for details.



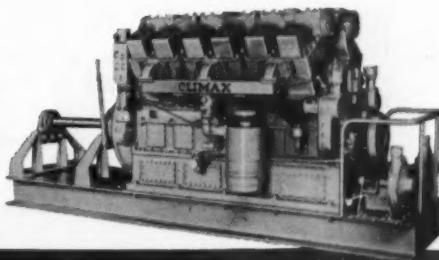
The Climax V-125 Mr. O. A. Coleman, president of Valley Acres Gin Company, chose from his thirty years cotton ginning experience.

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from our
**Washington
Bureau**

by FRED BAILEY

WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE

The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

• **New Cotton Program?** — Washington is bending an attentive ear to talk about a "new cotton program" for 1956. Most of the talk seems to be coming from the cotton trade, including producers and spinners.

Nothing has jelled yet, but there appears to be enough interest to keep the talk alive. Cotton, it is argued, is in "double jeopardy" under the present program of high supports and stringent production controls.

Complaint heard most frequently in cotton circles here is that we're pricing ourselves out of world markets, both for raw cotton and finished goods, on the one hand, and squeezing acreage too tightly on the other.

Under the circumstances it is not surprising to hear a lot of talk about "cotton at the crossroads." The choice may lie somewhere between a continuing loss of markets at home and abroad, and lower prices that would restore cotton to a more favorable competitive position.

Talk of lowering cotton price supports seems to be increasing at the very time

that Congress is taking up debate on H.R. 12 to extend 90 percent rigid supports for cotton and other basic crops for another three years. A House vote on the bill is probable within a few days, perhaps by the time this reaches you.

Regardless of the outcome of the bill in the House, there is very little chance that the law will be changed this year. No activity is planned on the Senate side, and even if it by chance should act, flexible support advocates almost certainly have enough votes to sustain a veto.

• **Looking To 1956** — So, cotton men are looking ahead to next year, and the years after that. And what they see is not very encouraging. In the first place, 18 or so million acres, the minimum under the present law, may continue to produce more cotton than can be sold at 90 percent of parity, either at home or abroad.

USDA had its tongue in its cheek when it made the 18.1 million acre allotment this year to comply with the law requiring allotments calculated to result in a 10-million bale crop. Few here think

that the crop will be that small, barring drouth or other disaster.

Rather, they see the yield per acre on a national average increasing steadily over the next several years. Congress may have to choose between ordering tighter controls over production, lowering supports or okaying an export subsidy program.

A third alternative, of course, would be lower prices to compete with world production and synthetics. That is the course that, for the long run, seems to be getting increased backing at the moment. It isn't the majority view, but it is being pushed by a vocal minority.

• **Many Problems Ahead** — For that reason, if for no other, it is worthwhile to take a closer look at the problems facing cotton. It isn't entirely black, not by a long shot, but the long-range view does present some problems that need to be considered.

Here are some of the hard facts:

Despite 1954 acreage controls and a big export program, our cotton carry-over next Aug. 1 will be approximately 600,000 bales larger than a year earlier.

Exports now are officially estimated at 250,000 bales under expectations, although a substantial increase over a year earlier is conceded. Exports have slumped badly in recent weeks.

Cotton production outside of the U.S. is expected to rise by a million bales a year over the next 5 to 10 years. It is rising because growers see the opportunity of taking more of the U.S. market through lower prices.

Synthetic fibers already, according to official estimates, have captured 3.5 million bales of what formerly was the U.S. market for cotton. The increase in syn-

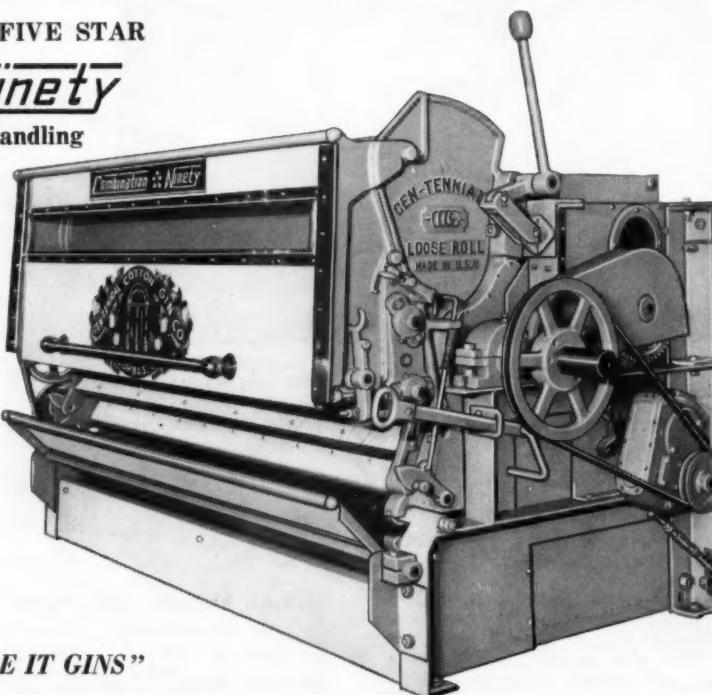
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thetics is even more rapid in Europe. Those add up to troubles ahead for cotton.

Congressional thinking runs the gamut of alternatives, among them (1) export subsidies, (2) selling surpluses on world markets at competitive prices, and (3) a combination of subsidies, competitive world sales, and lower supports with increased acreage.

There is rather general agreement that 90 percent supports without some form of subsidy to expand markets is a dead-end street that leads to further loss of markets and eventual squeezing out of a heavy percentage of producers.

• **Subsidies Likely** — There now is little doubt but that direct subsidies will be used, starting next Aug. 1, in an effort to boost exports and reduce surpluses. Secretary Benson told the Senate agriculture appropriations committee last week that he hopes to announce an export sales policy for the 1955-56 marketing year very shortly.

Without saying so directly, he left the strong inference that subsidies will be used. He hinted at that earlier when he told a press conference that subsidies will not be paid on exports "prior to next August." However, almost immediately, he expanded on the dangers of subsidized exports.

The present program of accepting foreign currencies for cotton sold abroad is recognized here as a form of subsidy. Unquestionably it will mean losses to the U.S. Treasury. Moreover, it hasn't resulted in the increase in sales volume expected earlier.

Argument being advanced by those who favor lower supports is that cotton at 25 cents a pound would support a market for around 15 million bales a year, at home and abroad, under present world conditions. That might mean increasing acreage to 23 to 24 million acres, it is argued.

The lower price, it is contended, would place cotton in a better competitive position on both world markets and in relation to synthetics. It would be expected to discourage some of the rapid expansion of cotton production in areas where prices below U.S. support levels are very attractive to speculative growers.

• **Spinners Oppose Subsidies** — Some domestic spinners, naturally, are pushing for lower U.S. supports rather than for subsidies exports. They contend that subsidies penalize them in two ways: First, by making it easier for foreign mills to underbid them in the world market for finished goods, and, second, by permitting imports of cheap cotton goods.

Benson, however, is looking at his big problem of close to 10 million bales of cotton, mostly owned by CCC, and thinking in terms of reducing that load. Many producers feel that our present support program is an open invitation for synthetics and foreign cotton growers to take the market away from U.S. producers.

Growers of other high support crops, such as wheat and tobacco, are giving thought to some sort of a new program that would expand markets and ease the pinch of tight acreage allotments. Wheat growers may choose this summer between continued high supports and limited acreage, and lowered supports with increased acreage.

Like some cotton men, the wheat growers may feel that they would be better off in the long run with more acres at

lower prices. The proposal advanced by the National Agricultural Advisory Commission and supported by the Farm Bureau, would lower wheat supports to about \$1.50 a bushel next year, and at the same time boost acreage by 20 percent.

Tobacco growers are complaining more bitterly than ever that their allotments are too small. A considerable percentage of Burley tobacco growers this year will have an allotment of one-tenth of an acre and an even larger percentage will get one-fifth of an acre. Is cotton headed in the same direction?

We've seen estimates that more than 15 percent of all cotton producers this year have an allotment of five acres or less. Official USDA figures estimate, as we've reported, that some 55,000 cotton farmers will be forced off the land this

year solely as the result of reduced allotments, allotments so small they can no longer make a living on the farm.

Anyway you look at it, King Cotton is sitting on a shaky throne.

Feed Group Sets Dates

New Mexico Grain and Feed Dealers' Association will hold its mid-year meeting at the Murray Hotel, Silver City, July 17-18.

■ **HUGH H. PENDLETON**, well-known in the ginning and oil milling industries, with which he was associated for many years, will be installed as president of the Chamber of Commerce at Mexia, Texas, on May 6. He is in the wholesale meat business in Mexia.



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• Bunker Will Speak On NCPA Program

A REVIEW of current business conditions and the economic outlook will be presented in a feature address to the fifty-ninth annual convention of the National Cottonseed Products Association on May 24 by John A. Oulliber, executive vice-president of The National Bank of Commerce, New Orleans. The convention will be held at the Jung Hotel, May 23-24.

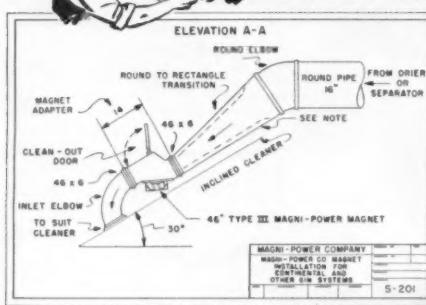
A native of New Orleans, Oulliber received a law degree from Loyola University and was later graduated from the graduate school of banking at Rutgers University. He formerly served as associate counsel with the New Orleans office of the Reconstruction Finance

Corporation. In 1935, he became associated with the National Bank of Commerce and in 1951 was elected executive vice-president and member of the board of directors.

Oulliber has been active in New Orleans civic and business affairs, having served as a member of the budget committee of the Community Chest, a director of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Sales Executives Club, on the executive committee of the Metropolitan Crime Commission and on the State Board of Public Welfare.

■ W. A. GANDY, Paymaster Feed Division, Western Cottonoil Co., Abilene, Texas, has been elected a director of Texas Feed Manufacturers' Association.

TOP MAGNETIC SEPARATOR performance needs INDIVIDUAL ENGINEERED INSTALLATIONS



Shown is engineer's drawing of Magni-Power recommendation and completed installation on Continental Incline Cleaner following conveyor dryer at James Mill Gin Co., Marion, Arkansas.

Maximum efficiency in gin operation needs more than standard magnet installations. Most gin arrangements are tailored to individual requirements - let us show you the advantages of individually engineering the magnetic unit to YOUR GIN.



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to YOUR
particular gin
arrangement

• Arkansas Develops New Cotton Fiber

A NEW COTTON FIBER said to have specific advantages over cottons commonly grown has been announced by Arkansas Cotton Branch Experiment Station at Marianna.

Because of its extreme strength and coarseness, this new fiber, NR-AHA, may be harvested by any of the current methods and put through all of the appliances of a modern gin with little mechanical injury such as broken fibers and knots or neps.

Spinning tests of NR-AHA indicate that it can be processed in the mill at a high rate of speed and still result in high strength yarns of very good appearance. Dyeability tests indicate that yarns and fabrics made from this fiber will take dyes much better than cottons commonly grown, largely because the fiber is fully mature.

The basic parental stocks of this new cotton are the varieties Acala 8, Hopi, Acala (possibly from Youngs-stock), Nucala (Oklahoma Acala), and Rowden 41-B (Arkansas). The Nucala and Rowden varieties were crossed in 1941 at Greenville, Texas. Segregates produced fiber that was coarse and strong. This material was brought to Arkansas in 1947 and purelined until 1950. At that time seed of Acala-Hopi-Acala was secured from California. The fiber of this backcross was fine and very strong. Crosses were made between Nucala-Rowden and Acala-Hopi-Acala in 1950. Two crops have been produced per year and segregates from the cross are now in the eighth generation. They represent a new type of fiber.

Many analyses have been made of the properties of this fiber in comparison with commercial types. The higher values for mean fiber length and tenacity in NR-AHA indicate greater uniformity in length and a higher strength. The tenacity is equal to or exceeds that of the very fine Pima Egyptian and Sea Island cottons.

The differences in fiber properties result in significant differences in spinning performance. Less waste was found in the ginned lint and fewer neps were present. The yarn strength values are higher, indicating stronger yarns of better appearance.

The natural lustre of the new fiber is much more intense than that of most of the cotton commonly grown, and it seems to last longer in the field. Bright or high lustre cotton when sold in competition with cottons of faded grades would bring more money.

Two varietal types are being developed to bring this superior fiber into commercial production. The first is a cotton that may be harvested by hand picking or machine picking. A second, storm-proof type is being developed that may be harvested by hand snapping, pulling, or machine stripping. This latter type should be the most economical to harvest. The seed cotton will, however, remain in the bur regardless of weather conditions, and can be harvested in one picking of the field.

Seed stocks of this new cotton are small. Even though some lines are in the eighth generation there may be further undesirable segregation. Therefore it is thought best to keep seed increases under close supervision and defer seed distribution until there is positive evidence of stability in the inheritance of desired characteristics.

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QUESTION: What's the difference between the two grades...Mobilgas and Mobilgas Special?

ANSWER: Now, with the addition of Mobil Power Compound to Mobilgas, plus refining improvements...the only *important* difference is octane rating.

Mobilgas *meets* the octane requirements of a large majority of cars on the road today, under *average* driving conditions.

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Selecting the correct grade of gasoline for your car can mean much to you in improved performance and greater economy. If your car can use Mobilgas, *save the difference!* Should your car require the highest octane fuel, try Mobilgas Special and enjoy a new power thrill...smooth knock-free performance and full economy of operation.

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Ask a Mobilgas Dealer. He will show you the Magnolia engineers' recommendations for your car, based on engine specifications, mechanical and operating conditions.

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• San Joaquin Facing Shortage of Water

WATER for irrigation in the San Joaquin Valley and other California areas, one of the nation's leading cotton regions, will be short this summer unless late precipitation falls in the Sierras, according to irrigation authorities.

The water situation is described by authorities as ranging from "bad" to "very serious" in the San Joaquin Valley, and State Engineer A. D. Edmonston reported water conditions in California are generally unsatisfactory and the water supply for the year probably will be much below average.

• **Critical Only Locally** — He added, however, critical conditions are anticipated only in localized areas where development of conservation storage and ground water basins has not kept pace with growth.

He said an adequate supply for irrigation is expected in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys but some difficulties may arise late in the season. Areas outside organized irrigation districts may have trouble.

Increased pumping from ground water basins supplemented by supplies conserved by facilities of the Central Valleys Project and on the Colorado River will alleviate to a large extent the shortages in local surface water supply.

However, the heavy demand on reservoirs to compensate for the deficiencies in surface supplies will aggravate overdraft conditions in many areas.

This condition, Edmonston warned, cannot be continued indefinitely and, unless provision is made for supplemental supplies, a critical situation will result if a series of deficient years is experienced.

Many growers will turn to underground water supplies to make up for the anticipated shortage of surface water.

Hence, Charles L. Kaupke, the Kings River watermaster, said the groundwater level will recede considerably this summer.

Users of Kings River water, which serves irrigators in most of Fresno County and parts of Kings and Tulare Counties, have "built up a demand which will use all or most of the normal flow of (Kings) river water," Kaupke said.

• **Snowfall Light** — The cause of the shortage is a below normal precipitation in March. Watersheds usually banked deeply in snow are showing patches of earth.

The water content of the snowpack varies from 40 to 65 percent of average in the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada.

Snow melt runoff and late season flows on all Cascade Mountain and Sierra Nevada streams will be below average and considerably less than during 1954.

The anticipated snow melt runoff, assuming normal precipitation during the April-June period, is expected to be less than that of any year since 1947. The flow of the Kern River may be the lowest since 1934.

Edmonston pointed out that during the last 55 years there have been 10 years in the Southern San Joaquin Valley and six to eight in the remainder of the central valleys when the April-July runoff has been as low as, or less than, that anticipated for this year.

During two of those years the runoff

was only about one half that expected for this year.

Major conservation reservoirs on April 1 had in storage about 44 percent of their total capacity and about 5,800,000 acre feet less than they had a year ago.

• **Reservoirs Low** — The major part of the decrease was in Lake Mead on the Colorado River, which serves Southern California. The storage on April 1 was at the lowest stage since 1937-38 when the reservoir first was filling.

Storage in reservoirs inside California is about 72 percent of the 10 year average. The estimated storage based on the below normal snow melt run-off now indicated will be much below average by the end of July.

This indicates heavy use in late summer will deplete many of the small reservoirs before the end of the irrigation season.

Edmonston said subnormal runoff has

provided inadequate replenishment to reservoirs. Deficient precipitation during February and March resulted in pre-season pumping in many areas and below average surface supplies will result in above average pumping in many areas during the latter part of the irrigation season.

As a result, he said, the water levels in most major ground water basins will be considerably lower at the end of the 1955 irrigation season than in the fall of 1954.

Cotton Data Published

Statistical information on cotton in Colombia is contained in a publication issued by Instituto de Fomento Algodonero, Carrera 8a, No. 11-39, Bogota, Colombia. The bulletin was issued by the Institute's technical department, of which Emilio Latorre Hoyos is chief.



NEW Moisture Register Model G5, manufactured by Moisture Register Co. of Alhambra, Calif., indicates the percent of moisture in granular substances. Hydraulic compression provides uniformity in the registration.

New Product

COMPANY MAKES NEW MOISTURE MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENT

Recent advances in the field of electronics have been incorporated in an improved moisture measurement instrument manufactured by Moisture Register Co. of Alhambra, Calif., maker of moisture testing equipment.

The improved device, known as the G5 Moisture Register, indicates the percent of moisture in granular substances, first placing the material under hydraulic compression for uniformity.

Newly developed miniature tubes are now used in a radio frequency power absorption circuit, resulting in a more compact, stable instrument giving instantaneous reading as low as 0 percent within close tolerances. The G5 is portable, and is designed for accurate testing on production lines. No technical training is required of the operator.

Additional improvements include a

new electronically regulated power supply which affords control of voltage variations over a wider range. A new metal reinforced electrode made of a new type polystyrene plastic is longer lasting than conventional types.

Greater ruggedness has been insured by a new three-prong range box equipped with non-collapsible banana jacks which provides definite polarity and grounding, and virtually eliminates the problem of hand capacitance. New eight-conductor cable and a metal instrument case further add to durability and freedom from breakage in the sensitive instrument.

Recent use tests have indicated the new model G5 as a practical moisture tester on a variety of foods and chemicals, and other powdered and granular materials. For full information and technical literature, write to Moisture Register Co., 1510 W. Chestnut Street, Alhambra, Calif.; or The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26.

• New Castor Bean Seed Available

CUSTER, a new castor bean variety, has been announced by USDA and Oklahoma Experiment Station.

Seed is being made available to certified seed growers this year and information may be obtained from the Oklahoma Station at Stillwater.

Custer is well adapted to the present irrigated and dryland areas in which castor beans are being grown. The variety combines early maturity, shatter resistance and desirable plant type, all qualities necessary for maximum yields, USDA points out.

The variety was tested extensively during 1953 and 1954 in Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Arizona and California, and will be grown to a limited extent this year in those areas.

Cotton Exchange Nominates

Edward J. Wade of Wade Bros. & Co. was nominated April 18 for president of New York Cotton Exchange, it was announced by William J. Jung, chairman of the nominating committee. Also nominated were: Malcolm J. Rogers, for vice-president, and John M. Williams of Royce & Co., for treasurer.

Nominated for the board of managers were: Harry B. Anderson of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; Alfred Boedeker of Volkart Brothers Co.; Bernard J. Conlin of B. J. Conlin & Co.; Alfred B. Emmert of Dan River Mills, Inc.; Tinney C. Figgatt, New York; Edmund W. Fitzgerald of H. Hentz & Co.; Clayton B. Jones, Jr., New York; Frank

J. Knell, New York; William K. Love, Jr. of Anderson, Clayton & Fleming; John D. Miller, Jr. of Robert Moore & Co.; Nathaniel H. Morison, Jr. of N. H. Morison; Hugh E. Paine, of Abbott, Proctor & Paine; Joseph M. Sauer, New York; Gustave I. Tolson of Geo. H. McFadden & Bro.; and Alden H. Vose, Jr. of Kohlmeyer & Co.

The Exchange will hold its annual election on June 6.

Cotton Week Plans Made

Active plans to observe National Cotton Week are under way in California and Arizona cotton centers, reports from organizations in those states show.

California's Central Valley Empire Association will sponsor a cotton sales capital contest to select the city doing the best job of cotton promotion May 9-14. Hanford won in 1953 and Bakersfield won last year.

A Junior Maid of Cotton contest for high school girls is being conducted in Arizona, and Arizona Cotton Growers' Association reports that merchants in Tucson and Phoenix are planning many Cotton Week activities.

New Chattanooga Plant Starts Operations

Operations began April 19 at the new Chattanooga, Tenn., plant of Central Soya Co. and McMullen Feed Mills, with headquarters at Fort Wayne, Ind.

Construction of the solvent plant began last December.

The plant's Blaw-Knox Rotocel extractor has a daily capacity of 850 tons.

Soil Resistance Would Help Cotton Compete

Cotton could strengthen its competitive position through successful soil resistant treatments, a study made by the National Cotton Council indicates.

Prepared by Nelson F. Getchell, the study points out that improved soil resistant would be of greatest importance in household and industrial markets, which in 1953 used 382,691 bales of cotton, as compared with the equivalent of 510,100 bales of other materials.

Copies of the technical report may be obtained without charge from the Council's Utilization Research Division, 1832 M Street, N.W., Washington.

No Allotment Worries

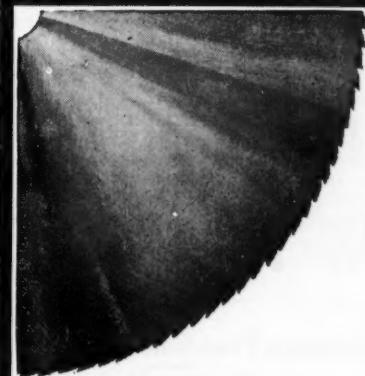
Acreage allotments do not bother Arizona State Prison Farm at Florence, as the farm uses all of the cotton it produces in the state's only plant that spins and weaves cotton.

Cloth produced from cotton grown and ginned at the prison last year was valued at \$13,000, according to Arizona Farmer-Ranchman.

Weed Society Organized

Persons interested in weed control are invited to join the Weed Society of America, founded last December at Fargo, N.D. Membership dues of \$6 include a subscription to the journal, Weeds, and should be sent to Dr. W. C. Jacob, University of Illinois, Urbana.

Weed Society of America will hold its first annual meeting Jan. 4-5-6, 1956, at the Hotel New Yorker, New York City.



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Gullett
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Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Filter presses; screening tanks; single and twin motor Anderson Super Duo expellers, with conditioners; several extra 36" cooker dryers and conditioners. All steel linter haling presses; 141-176 saw linters; seed cleaners; No. 153 separating units; bar hullers; lint beaters; stack cookers; rolls; hydraulic press room equipment.—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Four press mill located in good territory. Ships surplus seed every year.—Write Box KB, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Rebuilt, cleaned and painted expellers, screw presses. New and rebuilt parts. Oil mill equipment, all kinds. Installation and trouble shooting service.—Carter Foster, Jr., P. O. Box 522, Temple, Texas. Phone 3-4890, warehouse 502 North 14th Street, Temple, Texas.

FOR SALE—Anderson Super Duo expellers, each complete with 14" conditioner and 36" cooker; rolls, cookers, 176 and 141-saw Carver linters, all completely rebuilt. Butters milling machine. Double box linter press. Filter presses, attrition mills. 54" seed cleaner. No. 153 separating unit, No. 136 double hull beater.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., 151 Leslie St., Telephone PR-5958, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Four French 72" stack cookers for French screw presses, 20" depth rings, complete with drives.—Address Box 77, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Anderson Twin Motor Super Duo 36" Cooker Expellers, complete with motors, and electrical starting equipment. Purchased new in 1946, operated 3 years. Present arrangement for flax and soybeans. A-1 condition.—Contact Lee Atherton, letter or phone Atlantic 2112, Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Rebuilt twin motor Anderson high speed expellers, French screw presses, stack cookers, meal coolers, fourteen inch conditioners, filter presses, oil screening tanks, complete modern prepressing or single press expeller mills.—Pitcock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—One 1-M Mitchell heater, \$240.—Cego Gin Co., Chilton, Texas.

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FOR SALE—Four late model Continental lint cleaners in good condition. Eight sixty-six inch special super feeders, late model, \$400 each.—Box OW, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—10-60" Special Super Unit Mitchells, 1941 models in good condition, \$700 and \$750 each.—C. E. Dean & Company, 1817 Texas Ave., Lubbock, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 Lummus gin complete. Purchased new, 1947—ginned less than 7,000 bales. Super Mitchell cleaners. Steel up-packing press, 100 H.P. electric motor, and platform scales, \$17,500.—James C. Mann, telephone 4981, Conyers, Georgia.

FOR SALE—Two or three very attractive Rio Grande Valley gin buys. Especially one which is a 5-80 late model Murray, all steel equipment, in ideal location, no other gin within six miles, average annual run of about 3500 bales and can be increased if properly managed. Priced for quick sale. Come and look, you will like it. \$30,000 will handle deal. Also others worth your investigation. Crop conditions most favorable. Good runs anticipated by all. Don't delay. Call or write M. M. Phillips, Phone TE 5-8555, P. O. Box 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—1-72" Continental Separator. Run 3 seasons. Excellent condition. Price \$575. 1-14" 3-cylinder Wichita after cleaner. Price \$250.—Anton Producers Co-op Gin, Anton, Texas.

FOR SALE—By owner—gin to be moved. Does not include buildings. Located near Waco, Texas. 3-80 Murray, Super Mitchell screw conveyor, 14" bur machine, 5-drum and 7-drum cleaners, big reel dryer—all Murray, all steel, 1947. Twin MM engine, 180 h.p., 1950 model.—Tommy Henderson, 3125 Live Oak, phone: 2-9311 or 3-5847, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—Gins: 4-80 DC Continental F-1 brush; 1-80 saw F-3 Continental brush; 4-80 DC Continental C-brush; 5-70 Continental C-brush with 30 fronts; one 80-saw DC Hardwicke-Etter; 3-80 DC Lummus double motoring. Lint cleaners: 5-80 Lummus jets complete with lint flue, condenser, exhaust fan and 40 h.p. motor. 4-80 Lummus jets; 5-80 Hardwicke-Etter. Huller-cleaner-feeders: 5-66" V-drive special Super Mitchells; 5-66" V-drive cast iron head special Super Mitchells; 5-60" V-drive Super Mitchells; 4-66" standard flat belt Mitchells; 1-60" V-drive special Super Mitchell; 1-66" flat belt drive Super Mitchell; 1-66" double V-drive Hardwicke-Etter with 4-cylinder after cleaner. 5-80 Lummus M.E.F. Cleaners: one 9-cylinder and one 5-cylinder blow-in type V-drive Hardwicke-Etter; 1-52" V-drive Murray incline blow-in type; 2-52" Continental incline steel; 1-10 and 1-15 section Lummus thermos. Condensers: 1-60" and 1-70" 1949 Lummus steel; 1-60" Continental model 40 steel Burners: 1 Hardwicke-Etter; 1 Mitchell. Presses: One 1951 model Continental down-packing with E.J. trumper and pump; one Murray steel-bound with steel platform; one Gullett steel-bound with platform; one Cen-Tennial steel-bound. Dryers: One 20-shelf tower dryer; one Murray big reel; two Lummus thermos. Separators: one 1952 Gullett; 1-70" Hardwicke-Etter. Trimmers: one long stroke Lummus; 1-12" 22 foot tall Murray roter lift; one Lummus; one Cameron. Fans: 1-50"; 2-45"; 1-20". Engines: one MM 210 h.p. twin; one MM 240 h.p. one FBM 120 h.p. full diesel; one GM 340 h.p. twin diesel; 1-75 h.p. electric motor with starter. New Le Ro engines for sale or trade.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Phones 47847 and 49626, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—Murray gin outfit complete, less press and condenser, with 24-sheaf full tower drier, inclined cleaner, Super Mitchells, 4-80 saw Murray stands, Type "E" lint cleaners, all transmission, belting, seed and hull handling equipment.—P. O. Box 28, Tunica, Mississippi.

FOR SALE—Four Super Mitchell Extractors, run 5 seasons; one Murray double auger distributor for 4-80 gin; one 1000 gallon Butane gas tank; one #30 Mitchell vaporizer; one Regulator.—Southern Cotton Oil Company, Macon, Georgia.

FOR SALE—3-80 Continental cotton gin equipped with Super Mitchells, electric motors, good machinery. Sell to be moved.—Mrs. C. B. Martin, Telephone 1408, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

FOR SALE—4-80 saw gin outfit with Super Mitchell feeders, down-packing Lummus steel bound press with late model Lummus trumper, GM diesel engine, will sell all or any part.—Kermit Warren, Mount Olive, N.C.

FOR SALE—3-90 saw Gullett gins in good condition, less than half price. Reply to Box XM, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—2-10' bur machine (Cen-Tennial) assembly with 72" cleaner and 72" separator and stub shaft assembly.—Cen-Tennial Ginnery, Inc., Bennettsville, South Carolina.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS?—Short previous crop? Or just practical, conservative management? Then—please—think twice about your rib work. You can obtain a rebuild as good as new—you can rebuild for close to $\frac{1}{2}$ price of having new ribs installed. Why not let our men (handling the entire process in your gin) acetylene weld and finish a few ribs for your inspection and decision? No obligation on your part. Saw and rib work coordinated—see the stands clear before our men leave your gin. Contact us now for our schedules into your territory.—Southern Saw & Brush Works, Inc., 3728 Race, Dallas. Phones: Day—Union 2589; Night—Victor 6062.

FOR SALE—Murray type cotton gin, four 80 saw stands, Atterbury sterilizer driven with 5 H.P. motor (electric). Main gin powered by Fairbanks Morse engine, 100 ton seed house and new mixed feed warehouse built two years ago. For information please write P. O. Box 191, Navasota, Texas, or phone 5-6815.

FOR SALE—5-80 saw all-steel Gullett air blast, D/C outfit on two acres, equipped with tower drier, 6-drum pressure cleaner, up-packing press, Gullett lint cleaners, seed scales, pure seed belt, Mitchell Super Unit extractors, bale hoist, Robidoux bale scales, electric power. Concrete bale platform 36 x 60, paved wagon shed 14' wide. Also 3-141 saw all-steel Continental delinting plant with clipper cleaner, Gustafson slurry treater, drop-bottom conveyors, bucket elevators, 1,000# capacity, platform scales, Fort Worth 36-saw gumming machine, electric power. Also air conditioned cottonseed warehouse with 7200 sq. ft. floor space, concrete floor, tile air ducts, air control valves, Phelps 4-60 cooling fan, full length drag belt, electric power. Also 2-room concrete block office building with 34' truck scales and all equipment. Price—\$100,000.—Box RG, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Two 10' Continental bur machines, all-steel hot air cleaner, overflow conveyor and transmission, for separate installation.—Box VS, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 saw Continental Model "F" brush gin stands. 4-80 saw Hardwicke-Etter gin stands. Continental all steel up-packing press and E.J. trumper. Lummus steel bound down-packing press with trumper. Murray steel bound up-packing press with E.J. trumper. Set of four Continental lint cleaners. Set of four Murray saw type lint cleaners. Set of five saw type Murray lint cleaners.—Sam Clements, Greenwood, Miss.

FOR SALE—Good as new Murray 5-80 lint flue—main trunk, short flues, and connections up to condenser. Will sell cheap to get flue removed before ginning season.—Traylor Gin, La Feria, Texas.

FOR SALE—To be moved. 5-80 all-steel, late model Murray glass front outfit with tower drier, 14' bur machine, Super Mitchells and electric power. Also, one 5-80 Continental with F3 gins.—Bill Smith, P. O. Box 694, Phones 47847 and 49626, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—Gin building, all-steel and complete and ready for erection less windows and doors and corrugated iron. This building is a bargain and you may see one erected on the gin yard.—Kimbell Gin, Box 28, Earth, Texas.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—Gins: 4-1948 model 80-saw glass front Murray, 5-80 saw Continental V-belt brush, 7-80 saw steel Continental air blast with model 30 huller fronts. Feeders: 5-66" standard Mitchell machines, 1-60" and 5-53" V-belt standard Mitchell units. Cleaners: One big drum barrel type steel Continental air line, one 4-cylinder air line and one 5-cylinder incline Murray steel cleaners. Several late model separators, including Continental, Murray, Hardwicke-Etter and Stacy. Numerous all steel late model condensers in all sizes. Bur machines in both 10' and 14' lengths. One practically new Lummus conveyor distributor. Several all steel trampers, various makes. New Government type tower driers and equipment. Rock and boll catchers and hundreds of other items. For your largest, oldest and most reliable source of guaranteed late model used and reconditioned gin machinery, contact us. Qualified graduate engineer to assist you with any of your machinery problems at no obligation. Call us regarding any machinery or complete outfit you have for sale or trade.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13 A Hackberry St., Telephones: Day 2-8141, Night 3-7929, Waco, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED TO BUY—Any kind of used gin machinery.—W. C. High Gin, Tahoka, Texas.

WANTED—Complete all-steel late model gin to be moved. With or without building. Give complete description and price first letter.—Box XY, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

Personnel Ads

I AM A GIN MAN, experienced in gin and office. Want connection with good gin. Straight salary or percentage basis.—Write Box SJ, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

ALL AROUND gin mechanic, ginner, erector and saw filer. Available. Read blueprints. References. Good equipment.—Write Boxholder, 4101 Webster St., Monroe, La.

WANTED—Competent gin repairman, willing to work. Give age and qualifications. Can use immediately.—Write P. O. Box 576, Edna, Texas.

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FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch.

FOR SALE—New and rebuilt Minneapolis-Moline engines, from 35 h.p. to 220 h.p., call us day or night for parts and service.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Bearings, electric motors, chains, sprockets, V-belts, sheaves, flat belting, pulleys, conveyors, elevators, Lubriplate products.—Allen Transmission and Supply Company, 2300 Good-Latimer, P. O. Box 7912, Dallas 26, Texas. Phone: HU-5321.

FOR SALE—8-cylinder Le Roi, 200 H.P. with 2 Hi-head circulating pumps, Twin-disc clutch, Fisher regulator (for natural gas), dual ignition, sliding rails, cooling coils, outboard bearing for main drive. 4-cylinder Le Roi starting engine, 14" to a 28" main drive sheaves with 13-D ropes. 8-cylinder V-8 Le Roi, 100 H.P. with 2 Hi-head circulating pumps, twin-disc clutch, sliding rails, surge tank, outboard bearing for main drive, 11" diameter sheave with 12-C groove mounted on engine. 5 Continental Munger air blast gins, new saws, only ginned 2500 bales. Lint flue and conveyor under gins go. 5 Hardwicke-Etter Big Four feeders. One 5-80 (Cont.) belt distributor. Numerous amount of pulleys, floor stands and shafting. Scales: 22' Howe wagon scales, 16,000 lb. capacity.—Driscoll Co-op Gin, Phone 3979, A. A. Nix, Driscoll, Texas.

FOR SALE—Le Roi RXI (D-1000), 79-138 H.P., 1002 cubic inch displacement, 4-cylinder, 6 1/4 x 7 bore and stroke, complete with gasoline starting engine, tail shaft, heavy duty out-board bearing, with twin disc clutch for butane or natural gas operation. Priced at \$1125. Le Roi RXIS (F-1500), 118-208 H.P., 1508 cubic inch displacement, 6-cylinder, 6 1/4 x 7 bore and stroke, complete with gasoline starting engine, tail shaft, heavy duty out-board bearing with twin disc clutch for butane or natural gas operation. Priced \$2150. Le Roi RXIV (H-2000), 158-280 H.P., 2004 cubic inch displacement, V-8 cylinder, 6 1/4 x 7 bore and stroke, complete with gasoline starting engine, tail shaft, heavy duty out-board bearing with twin disc clutch for butane or natural gas operation. Priced \$3534. Le Roi D-471, 35-75 H.P., 471.2 cubic inch displacement, 4-cylinder, 5 x 6 inch bore and stroke, serial #226406, priced \$887.84. Le Roi D-226, 16-52 H.P., 226.1 cubic inch displacement, 4 x 4 1/4 inch bore and stroke, serial #156909, priced \$436.71. Caterpillar D-17000, 1662 cubic inch displacement, V-8 cylinders, 5 1/4 x 8 inch bore and stroke, serial #935100SP, priced \$1700.—Wonder State Manufacturing Co., P. O. Box 461, Telephone: Cedar 2-7754, Paragould, Arkansas.

FOR SALE—8-cylinder Le Roi, RXIV (H-2000) 158-280 H.P., 2004 cubic inch displacement, 6 1/4 x 7 bore and stroke, complete with gasoline starting engine, tail shaft, heavy duty out-board bearing with twin disc heavy duty clutch. For natural gas operation. Priced \$3500.—W. E. Draper, Box 55, Queen City, Texas.

FOR SALE—One D-226 Le Roi engine, 44-51 H.P., water and oil switches, starting equipment, fuel pump and combination carburetor. Price \$450.—Rhineland Coop Gin, Munday, Texas. Phone 2546.

FOR SALE—Four 10 H.P., one 40 H.P., and two 100 H.P. electric motors complete with starting equipment, all reconditioned and in guaranteed operating order. One 25 H.P. Continental Red Seal gasoline power unit. Other power available.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Telephones: Day 2-8141, Night: 3-7929, Waco, Texas.

Check on Soil Moisture

After deep pre-irrigation, checking soil moisture regularly is the best cotton crop insurance, according to Arizona Extension Service.

If the check shows that cotton didn't get pre-irrigation to a depth of six feet, it is essential to get deep penetration on the first irrigation.

Freeze Damage Sets Record On Farms in Tennessee

Record freeze damage was done on Tennessee farms this winter, says Tennessee Extension Service. Full extent of the damage to pastures, early vegetables, fruit trees and shrubs cannot be determined until new growth begins.

The cold wave, which in many places was near the 13 above zero level, hit plants at a stage of growth which resulted in unusual damage. Peaches, plums, pears and some early apple orchards were hit hard. The damage to forage crops was high. Early gardens suffered, and the frigid weather made a shambles of many ornamental shrubs.

"THE FINE WORK OF MOSS LINT CLEANERS

.... SOLD ME 6"



1952

Purchased first Moss Lint Cleaner for Spur, Texas, plant.

1953

Purchased 3 more Moss Cleaners for Pilot Point, Van Alstyne and Seminole, Texas, plants.

1954

Purchased 5th and 6th Moss Cleaners for plants at Tioga and Crosbyton, Texas.

"These repeat purchases are evidence of my complete satisfaction of the fine work the Moss Lint Cleaner is doing."

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PILOT POINT, TEXAS

MOSS-GORDIN LINT CLEANER CO.

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Memphis, Tennessee

Third Street & Ave. O
Lubbock, Texas

• Inhibiting Insect Growth Studied

CHEMICALS that inhibit the normal development of insects are being studied by USDA scientists in their continuing search for better ways to control pests.

Unlike most insecticides, which are almost immediately deadly to insects, these "slow-down" chemicals inhibit insect growth in various ways; for example, colchicine and aminopterin prevent cell division and growth; sulfanilamide and coumarin slow down an insect's metabolism.

Preliminary investigations by insect physiologists and chemists at USDA's Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md., indicate that there is a great number of these growth-inhibiting chemicals, of which piperonyl butoxide, a non-toxic compound, appears to be one of the most promising.

This chemical, which is normally added to other insecticides to boost their effectiveness, has been found to slow down the rate of house fly larvae development. Blended with a bran-yeast medium, in which fly larvae are reared in the laboratory, piperonyl butoxide caused the larvae-to-adult development period to be

lengthened by two days. When the amount of piperonyl butoxide was slightly more than doubled (to an amount equal to 0.25 percent of the total weight of the rearing medium), practically no flies reached adulthood.

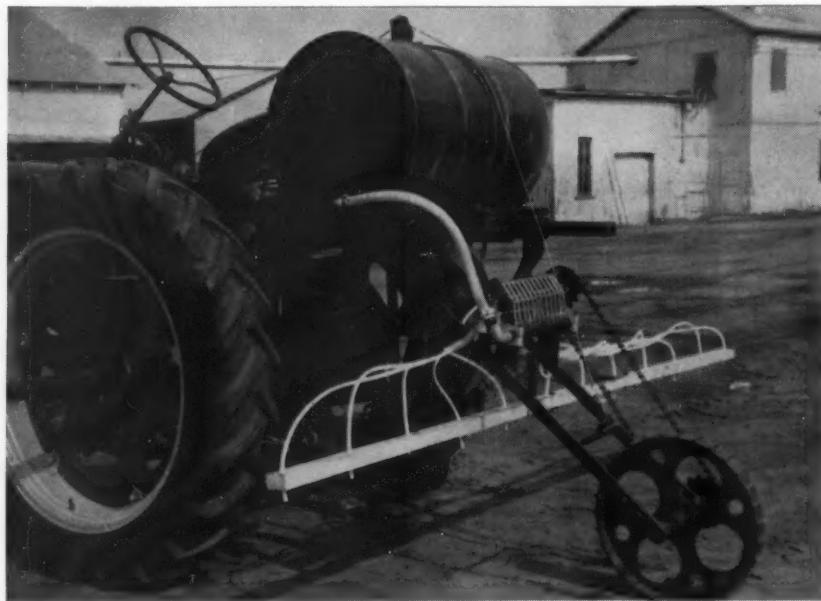
The scientists also report that use of piperonyl butoxide in this manner was more effective against the larvae of DDT-resistant flies than against those of normal flies. In one of their experiments, only three percent of the resistant flies became adults; 16 percent of the normal flies survived.

New Book

ALLIS-CHALMERS PUBLISHES MECHANICAL PICKING AID

Getting Ready for Mechanical Picking is an eight-page illustrated educational booklet prepared by the tractor division, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., as an aid to cotton growers preparing to change over to mechanized cotton harvesting from hand picking.

The booklet describes the changes required in methods and practices of laying out and fitting fields, preparing seed beds, spacing rows, fertilizing, defoliating, rotating crops, and selecting of



SHOWN HERE is the Liberty Manufacturing Co.'s liquid nitrogen applicator.

New Product

LIQUID NITROGEN APPLICATOR POPULAR IN COTTON BELT

Liberty Manufacturing Co., Red Springs, N.C., has a new liquid nitrogen applicator, with a revolutionary pumping system, that is proving popular throughout the Cotton Belt, according to James M. Green, sales manager. G. T. Ashford, manager of the firm, is widely known among ginners and others in the cotton industry.

The applicator handles both non-pressure and low-pressure solutions, is low in cost, easily adapted to any tractor or trailer mounted and is an all-purpose applicator, the manufacturer points out. Simplicity, durability and the unique design of the revolutionary new pump are among other features that have caused

the product to be shipped into more than 30 states in recent months.

The hose pump has an interesting history. It was developed originally by a University of Tennessee agricultural engineer, long before the present interest developed in nitrogen solutions and liquid fertilizers. USDA engineers then, in 1953, tested the equipment in comparison with other types; and field tests were made in 1954 at Red Springs.

Liberty Manufacturing Co. arranged to get a contract to manufacture the equipment from the patent holder, University of Tennessee Research Corporation, and began making the equipment last fall. Detailed information about the equipment is obtainable from Liberty Manufacturing Co., Red Springs, N.C.; or from The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26.

proper cotton varieties best adapted for machine harvesting.

Cotton growers contemplating their first purchase of a mechanical cotton picker will find this booklet instructive and helpful in making the change to machine picking.

It can be obtained by writing to the Tractor Division, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee 1, Wis., or to The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26.

• More Distribution Of Surplus Food

SURPLUS FOOD distribution by USDA during the first quarter of 1955 showed a sharp increase here and abroad.

The Department's food donations for January-March, 1955, were 407 million pounds. This brought the total for the first nine months of the current fiscal year to 849 million, compared with the total of 602 million pounds during fiscal 1953-54.

Shortening and cottonseed oil from July 1954, through March 1955, totaled 102 million pounds, which compared with 29 million during the previous fiscal year. During the first three months of 1955, 44,400,000 pounds of shortening and cottonseed oil were donated.

Other donations included 156 million pounds of butter during the first nine months of the current fiscal year, 50 million pounds of butter oil, 141 million pounds of cheese and 278 million pounds of dry milk.

Oilseeds Outlook

(Continued from Page 18)

foods such as milk, poultry products, and meats.

7. The conclusion developed from analysis of the meal supply-and-demand situation was that world prices received for cake and meal will tend to be better maintained, on a long-term basis, than will the prices received for oils.

8. In considering the short-term outlook for prices of oilseed products it was noted that the supply of cottonseed and soybean oils for the remainder of the current season exceeds total requirements for these oils by 250 million pounds to 300 million pounds. Further, the outlook is for increased production of these oils during the next crop year due to an indicated increased output of soybeans.

9. It was concluded that reduced prices may be obtained for cottonseed and soybean oils during the months of the immediate future. The price of cottonseed oil will remain adjusted to the price of soybean oil due to increased output of soybean oil.

10. Finally, the supply of cottonseed and soybean meals apparently exceeds all domestic requirements for these meals during the remainder of the current crop year. However, it was pointed out that if an unconfirmed report of serious drought damage to oilseed crops in Argentina is true, the export demand for meal from the U.S. may be increased at some time during the next several months. While it is not thought that the effect of a shortage of Argentine meal would be noticed before the third quarter, it is possible that meal prices may be affected sooner, if at all, if the shortage is discounted by the trade.



Hinckleys Are Hosts to Friends

FRIENDS who were guests at an informal dinner during the Texas Cotton Ginner's Association convention are shown here with their hosts, members of the Hinckley family, who operate the Hinckley Gin Supply Co. of Dallas.

Defoliation, Desiccation Test Results Reported

Texas Experiment Station has reported results from defoliation and desiccation tests in 1954 at seven locations. Progress Report 1763 summarizes results as follows:

"Of the water-soluble, commercial defoliants, monosodium cyanamide, magnesium chlorate and Niagarathal gave the best defoliation at Weslaco; the chloride-borates, magnesium chlorates and Niagarathal were best at Port Lavaca, the Main Station Farm and Brazos River Valley areas; Niagarathal gave the best results at Temple; the chloride-borates and magnesium chlorate gave the highest defoliation at Lubbock.

"Any of the various formulations of pentachlorophenol or Phillips 713-D applied in diesel fuel gave satisfactory desiccation on stripper harvest at the five locations tested.

"Amino triazole, used alone at one to two pounds per acre or in combination with other defoliants at 0.5 pound per acre, gave excellent defoliation and regrowth control. Wetting agents with amino triazole did not consistently improve results. Tests with amino triazole derivatives showed considerable promise of increased activity. Amino triazole will be available commercially for the 1955 season. The addition of coumarin to desiccants or defoliants had no beneficial effects. 2,4-D-like chemicals added to defoliants and desiccants effectively increased drying but reduced defoliation and second growth.

"No significant differences were found between aerial and ground applications made early or late in the season.

"Deltapine cotton receiving a medium moisture level in a supplemental irrigation test gave the highest defoliation and least regrowth.

"Detailed preharvest chemical and stripper tests applied at three dates of maturity at Thrall and Lubbock showed that neither defoliants nor desiccants

injured the fiber or seed at any of the three dates of application at Thrall; the fiber was slightly finer only at the early date of application at Lubbock. Defoliated cotton was graded at about one-

half a grade higher than when desiccants were used.

"The use of preharvest chemicals in Central Texas permits stripping before frost at considerable saving in cost of harvest but does not lower style or grade; the use of chemicals before frost at Lubbock did not speed harvest or improve the value of machine-harvested cotton over that stripped after frost."

Cotton Must Meet Price Competition in Market

Cotton must compete economically in the market place to win the fight with synthetic fibers, W. A. Wooten, Memphis, vice-president of the First National Bank, warned the Arkansas Cotton Trade Association April 12 at Blytheville.

The banker and cotton authority told the Arkansas meeting that the present situation of cotton can be blamed on a pricing system that has kept it from competing with other fibers.

Farmers who produce quality cotton efficiently and market it efficiently can compete successfully, Wooten said.

Top Farmer Is Selected

A 33-year-old cotton and grain farmer has been selected as the outstanding young farmer in Fresno County, California. Vernon Pielop, the farmer, started with \$2,000 investment in 1946 and now has holdings valued at \$40,000.

Pielop is married and has two children and is active in civic organizations.

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operate
fat &
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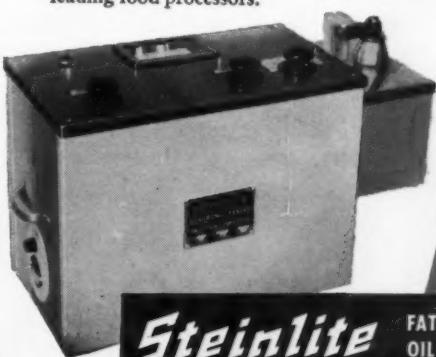
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Atchison, Kansas

**Know fat or oil content
in 15 minutes!**

Now you can make rapid, easily made and accurate fat or oil content determinations on your product with the Steinlite Fat and Oil tester. Know fat or oil content when you need it—right in the production line. With the Steinlite, non-technical personnel can test the fat or oil content of meat, sausage, potato chips, and many other food products in a matter of a few minutes.

The Steinlite Fat and Oil Tester has been fully tested and proved and is being used by many leading food processors.



Steinlite FAT & OIL TESTER



SHOWN HERE are key leaders in the research program that resulted in the development of nonshattering sesame. Dr. Murray L. Kinman, in the photograph on the left, is the project leader of the federal-state program, stationed at Texas A. & M. College, where Rio sesame was developed. In the picture on the right are Dr. D. G. Langham (left), U.S. scientist working in Venezuela, and J. A. Martin, Clemson College, S.C., who pioneered in sesame research. The Palmetto nonshattering variety, adapted to the Southeast, was developed at Clemson, where this picture was made during a visit by Doctor Langham.

New Crop for Cotton Areas

(Continued from Page 8)

to qualified growers of certified seed who have cooperated in the development of sesame as a crop. An adequate supply of pure certified Rio seed should be available by the fall of 1955 to plant a considerable acreage for production of seed for processing.

Palmetto sesame seed is being released by South Carolina Foundation Seed Association to growers who will produce certified seed. About 3,000 pounds of Palmetto foundation seed will be released in South Carolina. If all goes well, this seed should plant over 1,000 acres and produce enough seed to plant around 250,000 acres of nonshattering sesame in 1956. This is a conservative estimate, Clemson authorities add, and it may be possible to grow enough seed this year to plant considerably more acreage in Palmetto by 1956.

How a Crop Was Tailormade

D. G. Langham, the U.S. scientist in Venezuela, and J. A. Martin, who pio-

nneered sesame research at Clemson, were mentioned in the announcement from South Carolina quoted earlier. Leader in the USDA-Texas research work centered at College Station has been Dr. Murray L. Kinman. These three names stand out in the long research that has resulted in the development of Rio and Palmetto sesame, but many others have shared in this progress and will share in the future work that is needed to improve sesame further.

Sam Tayloe and associates at Rio Farms in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas have contributed generously of time, equipment and land, and share largely in the credit for what has been done.

Active leaders in the earlier developments who helped to channel the research toward its present success included Dr. Francis E. Johnstone and Dr. Lawrence C. Curtis, both now with the University of Georgia, and Dr. Robert R. Kallton, now at Iowa State College. Many others, far too numerous to list here, have shared in the over-all research program and testing at numerous points

throughout the Cotton Belt and share, also, in the credit that should be given.

The real spark that set the present cooperative research program in motion, however, was the desire of the cotton-seed crushing industry for raw material to supplement cottonseed. This drive for a new raw material began in 1946; and, for the historical record, it is well to list some milestones in the program.

1. In 1946, the board of directors of National Cottonseed Products Association requested Educational Service Director A. L. Ward and his staff to survey the oilseeds situation. Ward made the survey and recommended to the board that a program of cooperation with oilseeds research be started.

2. A special committee approved Ward's recommendation and the committee's action was approved by the 1946 annual convention of NCPA.

(During a large part of the time since, NCPA had a production research committee which worked with the Educational Service staff and research workers on the program. Edgar H. Lawton, Hartsville, S.C., served as chairman of

PHOTOGRAPH on the left shows Rio sesame being cut and windrowed to dry. On the right, Rio sesame is being combined from the windrow.



the committee; and W. F. Guinee, New Orleans, and W. L. Weber, Taft, Texas, were members.)

3. Dr. Francis E. Johnstone, Jr., who was agronomist for the Association in 1947, made a careful study of oilseeds research and recommended that active support be given to work with sesame, along with some other crops that looked promising.

4. NCPA provided financial aid for oilseeds research and sent J. A. Martin to Venezuela and nearby countries to study sesame.

5. The crossbreeding work that resulted in the present varieties really began in 1948, when a comprehensive research program got under way on sesame, and work was being done with a number of other oilseeds.

(Later, after studies indicated that sesame was the most promising of these oilseeds, NCPA concentrated its research cooperation on this crop. Grants that had been made to a number of different institutions in the early stages of the work were, then, concentrated at the South Carolina and Texas Experiment Stations.)

6. During 1949, a conference of sesame research workers was held in the NCPA office in Dallas and plans made for the First International Sesame Conference, held that fall at Clemson College and attended by representatives from six nations.

In 1949, also, a number of cottonseed crushers and farmers of the Cotton Belt made trial plantings of sesame in various states and under varying soil conditions. These plantings convinced Ward

and Dr. Lawrence C. Curtis, at that time NCPA agronomist, that sesame was widely adapted to the Belt, provided valuable cultural information and reinforced the belief of research leaders that sesame was the crop upon which to concentrate.

7. A major development came in 1950 when USDA started its regional oilseeds research program with Dr. Murray L. Kinman as project leader, stationed at Texas A. & M. College. In the same year, Rio Farms in the Texas Lower Valley began the program of cooperation which, ever since, has helped speed the work by growing two crops in a single year, doubling the rapidity of producing promising strains.

8. Today's announcement that two nonshattering varieties are being released to breeders for seed increase is, of course, the milestone toward which all the others have been directed. It is not, by any means, the end of the road, for research workers and NCPA leaders hope in the future to make many improvements and to answer many unanswered questions.

• **Cautions Are Noted** — Here are some of the things that should be kept in mind in evaluating the sesame situation today:

Much better varieties probably can be developed in the future; none of the research workers would suggest that Rio and Palmetto are the final answer.

Greater disease resistance is needed and is being sought through continued research.

Needed also is more engineering re-

search and experience in harvesting these nonshattering sesame varieties. Much of this knowledge, as with any crop, must come through the experience of growers in raising sesame. (This is as good a place as any to point out that sesame which now is being grown on some farms, especially in the Southwest, is either shattering or semi-shattering, and is not the same as these new nonshattering varieties.)

To sum the situation up, in the words of one of the men closely associated with the nonshattering developments:

"Whether these new varieties will make sesame a crop in this country or not will be determined largely by how well they perform on a field scale. If growers can do a good job of growing and harvesting and if the trade will pay enough for the seed so that net returns per acre are adequate, I believe farmers will grow them. Farmer and processor acceptance can only be determined after field scale production has been tried. That is why we wish to keep the publicity on a realistic and conservative basis. Next fall we should have a lot better basis for saying what can be expected from these new indehiscent varieties."

Why Sesame Is Important

No cottonseed crusher needs to be told that it is important to have more oilseeds to crush in Cotton States. But some crushers, and many in other fields, may wonder why sesame, rather than something else, offers so much promise as the answer for oil mills, and for farmers desperately seeking something



How Kemgas Statifier Cuts Costs And Boosts Gin Production

Low Voltage Flap Control
Faithfully Operates New Statifier

As long as the condenser delivers cotton to the slide, the Statifier responds with its controlled mist. Breaks or gaps in the batt release the control flap which automatically stops the mist. Very little water is needed for a 500-pound bale because a special MOYST wetting agent is used in the Statifier. This permits the slight moisture used to uniformly penetrate all of the cotton in the bale. Only one quart of this wetting agent is used in 100 gallons of water, costing between 1 and 2 cents per bale.

Write, Wire or Phone For Details Today!

Uniform Penetration With MOYST Agent

Experienced ginners everywhere know the advantages of moisture in baling cotton. It makes pressing simpler. It enables the press crew to keep up with the production of the largest gins. Losses from broken ties are practically eliminated and press repairs are at a minimum. Adding controlled moisture is no longer a problem. The Kemgas Statifier sprays an automatically controlled mist of "wet water" . . . 8 pounds or less to the 500-pound bale. The instant the batt of cotton comes from the condenser it tilts a metal control flap mounted across the lint slide closing a mercury switch that starts and controls the gentle mist spray over the batt.

The mist control systems operate by a 24-volt unit which complies with NEC requirements. 100-gal. tank is of heavy, 18-gauge, galvanized steel. The pressure pump is of bronze and stainless steel.

Available in 4 Automatically Controlled Models

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KEEP YOUR GIN YARD FULL!

Use BELTON SUPERIOR BAGGING and they'll KEEP COMING BACK!

2 lb. weight — 21 lbs. TARE

Open weave Jute Bagging

Pretested for uniform strength

Makes cleaner, stronger bales

"Built to Stand the Pressure"

BELTON BAGGING CO.

Belton, South Carolina

to grow on land taken out of cotton or other crops.

Sesame is one of the oldest oilseeds known to man, as was mentioned earlier. The oil has superior keeping quality and, therefore, is especially desirable oil for processors. In the Orient it ranks with soybeans as a source of oil and protein; and the significant thing, from the standpoint of the Southern U.S., is that soybeans are a "northern" crop, whereas sesame is the favored oilseed in subtropical and tropical regions.

Neither soybeans nor sesame were very important in this country—although very important abroad where they could be hand harvested by cheap labor—before World War II. Everyone knows the story of the phenomenal rise of soybeans

Enjoy a steady year 'round business
...install
KELLY DUPLEX
feed mill equipment

Plan now to cash in on the increased importance of grain.
Write today for our complete line catalog.

The Duplex Mill & Manufacturing Co.
Dept. CG, Springfield, Ohio



RIO SESAME is shown here at the stage of maturity at which the harvesting operation should begin.

in this country. Now comes the announcement that suggests to many students of the two crops that sesame may challenge the place of soybeans in this country, especially in the South.

• **A Superior Seed** — Modern science and industrial experience have added to the high regard that men have had for sesame and its oil almost since the first crops were cultivated.

Dr. Forest H. Clicker, nutritional consultant, recently compared sesame and soybeans as follows:

"Sesame is to soybeans what sweet corn is to field corn. Just as soybeans have assumed importance in the feeding of animals, so sesame appears to have a vast potential as a human food."

Dr. K. S. Markley, then with USDA's southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans, reviewed sesame's possibilities as an oilseed for the South at the 1950 NCPA convention. In this address, published June 10, 1950, in *The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press*, he summarized the facts about sesame as follows:

"Sesame is one of the two oldest oilseed crops cultivated by man. In subtropical and tropical climates, on good land and under proper conditions, sesame yields approximately 800 pounds of seed per acre.

"The seed contains approximately 50 percent oil and 20 percent or more protein. It is free flowing and stores well for long periods of time even in tropical climates.

"It requires no decortication or preparation other than cleaning prior to milling into oil and meal. It is readily processed by conventional oil milling equipment, including hydraulic and continuous screw presses and by prepressing and solvent extraction.

"The meal, which contains 50 to 55 percent protein, is a good stock feed and is especially high in methionine, which is especially low in soybean meal. Hence

a mixture of sesame and soybean meals is superior to either alone.

"The crude oil is very light in color and in this respect resembles refined cottonseed or peanut oil. It is low in free fatty acids—generally, less than two percent even when produced from seed stored for a year or more. It is readily refined and bleaches to a nearly water white by conventional methods. It is readily hydrogenated by conventional methods to yield a hardened fat of shortening consistency."

After discussing some of the minor properties of sesame oil, Doctor Markley concluded his discussion with this comment:

"From the standpoint of ease of processing and utility as a food fat, sesame possesses many advantages in comparison to other common vegetable oils."

Commercial manufacturers of margarine and other food products seem to agree, in general, with such views expressed by scientific workers. A margarine manufacturer once told this writer that he had used sesame oil when he could get it, and would use it again in preference to cottonseed or soybean oil if he had a dependable domestic source.

Many others familiar with the crop believe that sesame is the oilseed of the future for this country, especially for the cotton region.

• Nicaragua Controls Speed of Ginning

NICARAGUA has a new law to control quality of ginned cotton, USDA reports.

The law prohibits the use of any non-cotton material to fasten the sacks of cotton before ginning, requires gins to work at a "reasonable pace" so as not to endanger the quality of cotton, and provides fines for inaccurate weighing of bales.

TRY IT—FREE

The New
1 h.p. 2-Speed



ACE GIN BLOWER

To prove that the ACE Gin Blower

Cleans faster and better
Reduces fire hazards
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We will send one for FREE TRIAL.
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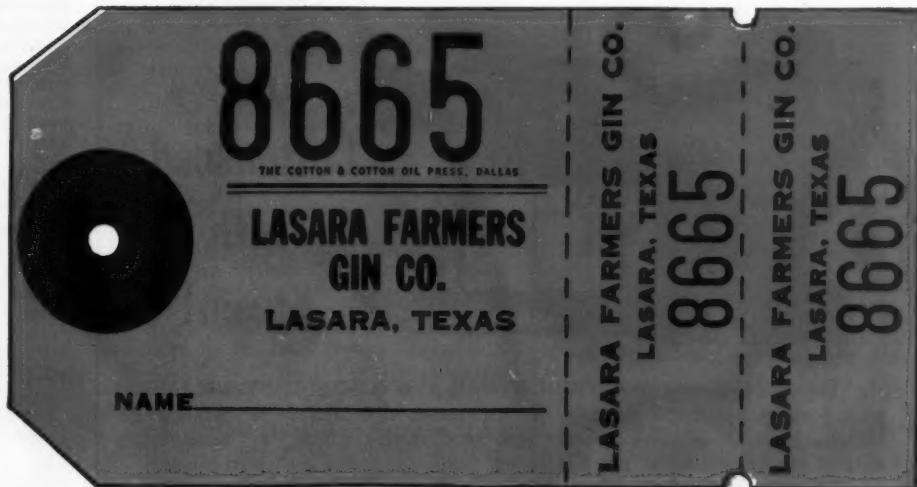
114 W. Washington St., Ocala, Fla.

**The
GINNER'S PAGE**

**office and yard supplies
PAPER TAGS**

**RED Tags for Fire
Packed Bales Only**

This year The National Cotton Council is urging ginners, warehousemen, crushers and others to use RED tags only for identifying fire-packed bales. We are cooperating in the industrywide fire-prevention campaign and recommend that you use Blue, Green, Yellow, Manila or any color other than Red this year. We will furnish Red tags if you order them; however, we urge you to use some other color if possible.



Shown is 6H style tag (actual size) with metal eyelet. Our standard colors are: Blue, Green, Yellow and Manila, but can furnish any color.

When ordering tags please give number of coupons desired, numbering arrangement, and exact wording to be printed on tags. Send sample tag for copy when possible.

ANY style tag you prefer is available, including the Form 1 Government Tag (also known as the Smith-Doxey Tag).

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	Per 1000
1000	\$29.33
2000	19.43
3000	16.07
5000	14.18
10,000	10.71
25,000	8.17
50,000	7.41

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	Per 1000
1000	\$31.17
2000	21.21
3000	17.73
5000	15.65
10,000	11.98
25,000	9.28
50,000	8.38

WIRES & WIRING SCHEDULE

7½ in. (single)	12 in. (double)
\$2.20 per M	\$2.48 per M
2.50 per M	2.75 per M
2.89 per M	4.07 per M

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This ticket printed in two colors, 3 tickets to page, also in black only, 4 tickets to page. Bound 250 duplicate sets to book. Prices for two color tickets:

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Bale No.	Bale Weight	NET
National Cotton Council	- - - - -	Per Bale \$ 10.
Seed Bought	Lbs. at \$	Amount \$
Seed Caught	Lbs. at \$	Amount \$
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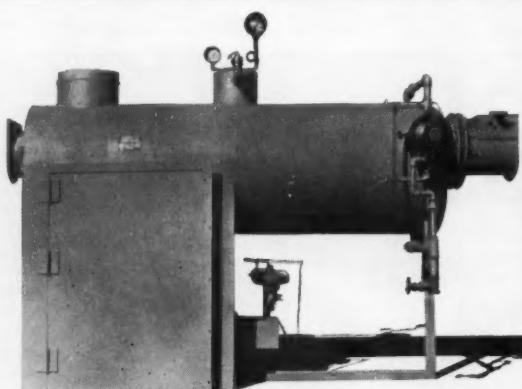
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Soybean Standards Revised

USDA has announced revision of soybean standards to become effective on Sept. 1. The revision lowers by one percent the percentage of foreign matter allowed in each grade of soybeans; redefines splits as pieces of soybeans that

are not damaged; restricts the grade of purple mottled or stained soybeans to not higher than No. 3; and makes certain other changes in the nature of refinements designed to facilitate the application of the standards. No change is made in the standards with respect to class definitions.



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• Two Nations Have More Synthetics

NEW PLANTS in Australia and New Zealand will result in the production of more synthetics in those two countries in the future, reports to USDA show.

Establishment of the first rayon plant in Australia in late 1954 will provide that country with a thoroughly modern rayon spinning unit with a production capacity of six million pounds of viscose rayon industrial yarn and four million pounds of acetate textile yarn. The high-tensile industrial yarn will for the most part be manufactured at the factory into tire fabric, and the textile yarns will be processed into forms suitable for the knitting and weaving industries.

Until recently, Australia was reportedly the world's largest single market for imported rayon yarn. Annual consumption of rayon yarn and piece goods since 1950 has averaged 36.8 million pounds.

Plans for a new factory for manufacture of synthetic fabrics in Auckland, New Zealand, have been announced by a British textile firm. Several smaller plants are to be consolidated, and with new equipment, will be modified to produce high quality warp knit acetate and nylon fabrics.

■ ROBERT M. EADS and DONALD M. LUCHT have been named inspectors to work on the Khapra beetle project by New Mexico Plant Quarantine Service.



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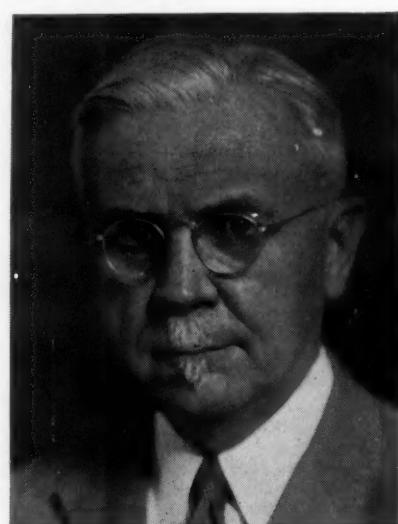
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Harned Is Honored

R. W. HARNED, USDA cotton insect research leader who retired in 1954, is honored for his leadership in establishing entomology as a science in Mississippi and the South by being featured in the current newsletter of the Mississippi Entomological Association. Before going to Washington in 1931, Professor Harned served Mississippi Experiment Station and State College for 25 years. He was born July 16, 1884, near Bryantown, Md. He received his B.S.A. degree in entomology from Ohio State University in 1906 and joined the Mississippi State College faculty in 1907. Since his retirement, Professor Harned has continued to live at his home at 4417 Garfield Street, N. W., Washington 7, D. C.

• Chemists Elect, Give Proficiency Awards

ELECTION of the following officers by mail ballots was announced April 18 at the annual meeting of the American Oil Chemists Society in the Roosevelt Hotel at New Orleans: President, W. A. Peterson, assistant director, research and development department, Colgate-Palmolive Co., Jersey City, N.J.; vice-president, T. H. Hopper, head of the analytical, physical-chemical, and physics section, Southern Regional Research laboratory, USDA, New Orleans; secretary,

re-elected, R. W. Bates, research and development chemist for Armour and Co., Chicago; and treasurer, re-elected, A. F. Kapecki, secretary of Wurster and Sanger, Inc., Chicago, and secretary-treasurer of Wurster and Sanger International, Inc.

Also chosen were three members-at-large for the governing board. Re-elected were H. C. Black, associate director of research, Swift and Co., Chicago; and J. J. Ganuchea, district chemist, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Gretna, La. The third was N. D. Embree, director of research, Distillation Products Industries, division of Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N.Y.

Serving with these seven on the governing board during the coming year will be four past presidents: C. E. Morris, Armour and Co., Chicago; Procter Thomson, Procter and Gamble, Cincinnati; E. M. James, consultant, Swarthmore, Pa.; and J. R. Mays, Jr., Barrow-Agee Laboratories, Inc., Memphis.

Numerous technical discussions were heard on the business program at the convention, and the chemists and their wives enjoyed a number of social affairs arranged by the New Orleans hosts.

A highlight of the convention was the announcement of the Smalley awards for proficiency in check sample work.

E. R. Hahn, Hahn Laboratories, Columbia, S.C., was given the Smalley cup for first place in the oil and nitrogen testing in the oilseed meal series. Second place was won by H. L. Hutton, Woodson-Tenant Laboratories, Clarksdale, Miss.

These five tied for first place in oil: Hahn; D. B. McIsaac, Kershaw Oil Mill, Kershaw, S.C.; H. L. Tamborini, California Cotton Oil Corp., Los Angeles; Biffle Owen, Planters Manufacturing Co., Clarksdale, Miss.; and Hutton.

Tied for first place in the nitrogen testing were Hahn; C. E. Worthington, Barrow-Agee Laboratories, Cairo, Ill.; and J. R. Simpson, Woodson-Tenant Laboratories, Cairo, Ill.

Another tie, among four, resulted from the moisture analysis: A. G. Thompson, Jr., Southern Cotton Oil Co., Columbia, S.C.; Tamborini; H. M. Bulbrook, Industrial Laboratories, Fort Worth; and Owen.

In the vegetable oil series J. J. Ganuchea, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Gretna, La., win first place; and F. M. Tindall, Humko Co., Memphis, was second.

For the cottonseed series first place went to R. L. Pope, Pope Testing Laboratory, Dallas; and second to Walter Szutowicz, Producers Cotton Oil Co., Phoenix, Ariz.

There was a tie for first place in the soybeans series between O. E. Wilkins, Memphis Testing Laboratory, Memphis; and W. N. Kesler, Woodson-Tenant Laboratory, Memphis.

In the peanuts series first place went to T. C. Law, Law and Co., Atlanta; and second to E. C. Ainslie, Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Atlanta.

In the tallow and grease series, first place was won by Donald W. Turnham, Swift and Co., North Portland, Ore.; and second by Leroy McClelland, Wilson and Co., Los Angeles.

Many New Wells Drilled

More than 50 irrigation wells have been drilled recently in the Quitaque area of Briscoe County in West Texas, and three drilling rigs are in operation now.

GINNERS

You are required by law to keep two Payroll Forms showing Social Security taxes.



Here Are the Two Forms You Need:

Weekly Payroll Record (Form 85)

—A simplified form that has provisions for Social Security, withheld taxes, overtime pay, etc. Meets the requirements of state and Federal law. Bound in books of 52 sheets with marble board cover, \$2.00.

Employee's Earning Record (Form 91) — An individual ledger sheet for each employee, providing all essential payroll information required by law. Machine ruled and printed two sides. Available in loose-leaf form, punched if desired. Size 11 1/2" x 9 1/4". Fifty sheets, \$4.00.

Binders also available to fit this form, \$5.50.

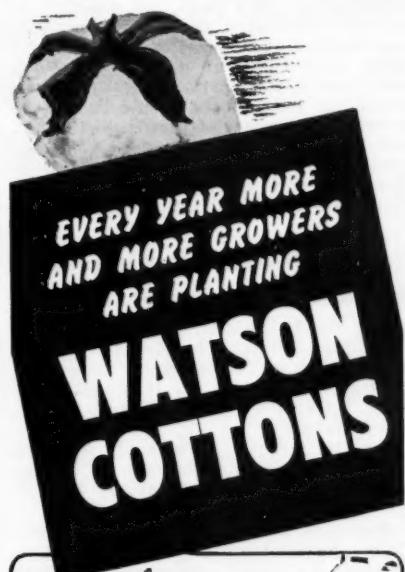
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Cotton Producers Stress Need for Organization

Need for an organization to represent cotton growers on a national basis was stressed by cotton farmers representing five states at a meeting in Memphis on April 7.

Members of the Midsouth Cotton Producers' Committee, representing Delta Council, Tennessee Agricultural Council, Agricultural Council of Arkansas, Louisiana Delta Council and the Missouri Cotton Producers' Association, voted unanimous approval of a proposal stressing the need for an American Cotton Growers' Association and appointing

a special committee to investigate the possibility of organizing and financing such a group. It was pointed out that this association would not compete with already existing organizations.

"Organizations representing all segments of agriculture or of the cotton industry are not able, in many cases, to represent adequately the cotton producer's viewpoint," H. R. Adams, West Memphis, Ark., chairman of the Midsouth group, said. "These organizations are rendering excellent services; however, cotton farmers have no unified voice on national issues affecting cotton. Every other segment of the cotton industry is adequately represented by associations and organizations. Often we

find everyone speaking for the cotton grower but the cotton grower himself."

The special five-state committee will contact groups in other cotton growing states, with the objective of effecting a federation of state and regional organizations to represent cotton farmers.

"Cotton growers now face the most critical period in the history of the industry," Adams said. "Coordinated action is necessary to assure that problems concerning cotton farmers are given adequate consideration."

The Midsouth Cotton Producers' Committee also went on record opposing the so-called "swap program" now being considered by the Commodity Credit Corporation. The group endorsed reclassification of extra short, low quality cottons in certificated stocks, with replacement by full quality cotton of equivalent grade and staple. It pointed out, however, that any such exchange of cottons out of the CCC stocks should be limited to existing supplies of certificated stocks and that producers' interest would be greatly jeopardized if the purchase or loan programs were opened up to others than growers.

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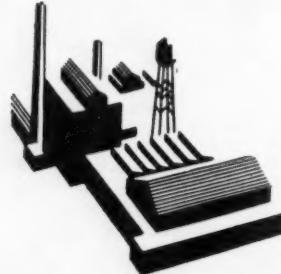
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New Irrigation Engineer

ROBERT V. THURMOND was recently appointed Texas A. & M. agricultural engineer in irrigation, headquarters at College Station, Texas. He has been at the Lubbock Substation, where he did extensive work on irrigation of cotton and other crops.

Congress Leaders Urge Early Reservations

Members at the cotton industry and others planning to attend the 1955 American Cotton Congress are urged by the sponsoring organization, the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas, to make hotel reservations early.

Requests for rooms should be addressed to Harry Nunn, Madison Hotel, Harlingen. The Congress will meet at the Madison and Reese-Wil-Mond Hotels in Harlingen, June 2-3-4.

Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, Texas, is chairman of the sponsoring committee, and M. T. Harrington, chancellor of the Texas A. & M. College System, is program chairman.

Information about the meeting is available from K. Lanse Turner of the Cotton

Days Before Suction Gin Recalled by Writer

■ MEMORIES of the days before the suction gin will be recalled for others by an article written by Jim Eleazer, South Carolina Extension Service writer who is widely known throughout the Cotton Belt. Eleazer said:

"The coming of the suction gin was an event when I was a kid. Before that we carried our cotton to the primitive gin down the valley. It was on the second floor of the old gin house that stood on massive hewn pillars.

"Back then folks seemed to think little of efficiency or convenience. The one lone gin-head was away to the back. We filled white-oak split baskets with cotton on the wagon, lifted them up to a platform, from there up to the door, from which they were carried on the shoulder clear to the back and poured into the gin hopper.

"The press was at the front. So the piles of lint had to be brought back in great handfuls and thrown in the press. We kids liked to mess around with that and jump in to pack the lint down. Never any tramping with the press then. It had to be packed by foot until you had a bale in it. Then the screw was laboriously run up on it and a big soft bale made.

"It was a great day when Cal Shealy put in the first suction gin.

"We kids specially liked to push that pipe around, as it sucked the cotton up from the wagon. Most mules were scared of the fuss of the gin and had to be unhitched and tied back in the woods. Then all hands would lend a shove and about once every hour another load of cotton would be pulled under the suction pipe.

"We kids would really dig the packed cotton up and feed it to that pipe. Often it would get gorged and stop for a while. The ginner would come out again and tell us not to feed it so fast."

Research Committee of Texas, Box 4190, Tech Station, Lubbock.

Discussions of varied cotton subjects will be combined with tours of the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas and the cotton area on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande to make a program of wide interest to visitors from other states as well as to the many Texans expected at the Congress.

■ WILLIAM G. LODWICK, formerly Foreign Agricultural Service administrator, has returned to foreign field work as agricultural attache to Mexico. GWYNN GARNETT of Iowa, formerly with American Farm Bureau, succeeds him.

More Mechanical Picking In San Joaquin Valley

Growers in the San Joaquin Valley of California harvested 62.4 percent of the 1954 cotton crop with mechanical pickers, state officials estimate. This compared with 57.2 percent of the 1953 crop harvested mechanically. In 1952 and 1951 about 64 percent of the crop was picked by machines.

By counties, the percentage estimated to have been picked mechanically in 1954 is 73 percent in Kern, 65 percent in Tulare, 61 percent in Kings, 55 percent in Fresno, 42 percent in Madera and 56 percent in Merced.

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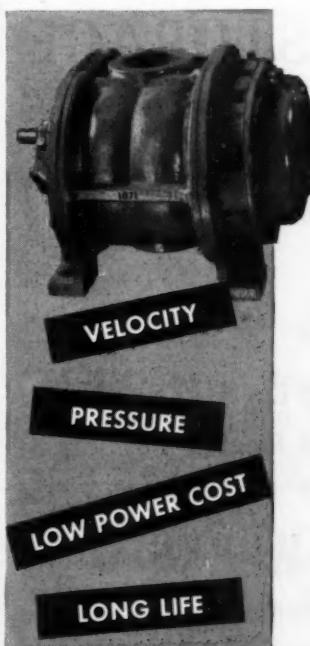


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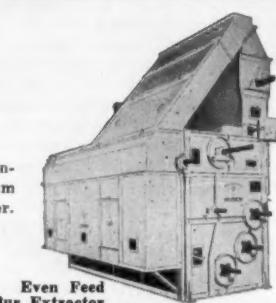
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MUSKOGEE IRON WORKS

Muskogee, Oklahoma

3,000 Acres Irrigated In New Mexico County

Nearly 3,000 acres of land near Sunshine, in Taos County, New Mexico, will be put under irrigation this year, according to Taos Soil Conservation District.

Fifteen wells, pumping from 800 to 2,000 gallons per minute, will be in operation and a number of new wells are expected to be drilled.

The development will about double the county's irrigated acreage, and will be devoted largely to production of barley, potatoes and vegetables.

Fewer Working on Farms But Wages Are Higher

Fewer persons were working on farms the last week of March than at the same time in 1954, but wages averaged higher, USDA reports.

As compared with a year earlier, there were five percent fewer family workers and five percent fewer hired workers on farms. The total of 6,918,000 this year showed about the usual seasonal increase from the figure a month earlier.

■ HARRY MOORE, JR., general manager, El Paso Valley Cotton Association, has resigned to become an assistant vice-president of El Paso National Bank on June 1. ED I. PRUETT, formerly with an El Paso hotel, has joined the cotton group as director of the labor division. MOORE also is resigning as secretary-treasurer of the Supima Association of America.



Heads Gin Laboratory

JAMES A. LUSCOMBE will be the agricultural engineer in charge of the new USDA Southeastern Cotton Ginning Research Laboratory which is under construction at Clemson, S.C. The appointment of Luscombe, who has been in charge of the engineering research at the state-federal ginning laboratory at Chickasha, Okla., was announced earlier in The Press. Research work at the new Clemson laboratory will start on a limited basis next fall. Luscombe reviewed ginning research at the recent Ginners' Field Day at Chickasha, reported elsewhere in this issue.

CALENDAR

Conventions • Meetings • Events

12	13	14	15	16	17	18
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- May 3-4—National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association annual convention. Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla. John H. Todd, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, executive vice-president.
- May 17-18 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual meeting. Lake Murray Lodge, Lake Murray. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City 2, secretary-treasurer.
- May 20-24—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Jung Hotel, New Orleans. For information, write John F. Moloney, 19 South Cleveland Street, Memphis.
- June 2-3-4—American Cotton Congress. Harlingen, Texas. For information write Burris C. Jackson, chairman, Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas, Hillsboro.
- June 5-6-7 — South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association-North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual joint convention. Fort Sumter Hotel, Charleston, S.C. Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Building, Columbia, S.C., secretary-treasurer, South Carolina association. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 747, Raleigh, N.C., secretary-treasurer, North Carolina association.
- June 5-6-7—Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. St. Anthony Hotel, San Antonio. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Building, Dallas, secretary.
- June 7-8-9—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Edgewater Beach Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. Roy Castillou, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark., secretary-treasurer.
- June 13-14—New Mexico Cotton Ginners' convention. Navajo Lodge, Ruidoso, N.M. Winston Lovelace, secretary-treasurer, Pecos Valley Cotton Oil Co., Loving, N.M.
- June 13-16 — International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Lubbock Hotel, Lubbock. H. E. Wilson, P. O. Box 1180, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.
- June 15-16-17—Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association forty-fifth annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi. For information write P. O. Box 1757, 890 Milner Building, Jackson.
- June 20-21—Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual joint convention. Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. T. R. Cain, 322 Professional Center Building, Montgomery, executive secretary, Alabama-Florida association. J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Building, Atlanta 3, secretary, Georgia association.
- July 6-7-8—Oil Mill Operators' Short Course. Texas A. & M. College, College Station. For information write Dr. J. D. Lindsay, head, department of chemical engineering, Texas A. & M. College, College Station.
- Aug. 29-30-31—National Soybean Processors' Association and American Soybean Association combined conventions. Netherlands Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati.

George M. Strayer, Strayer Farms, Hudson, Iowa, executive vice-president and secretary-treasurer, American Association; R. G. Houghtlin, Board of Trade Building, Chicago, president, National Processors.

• Sept. 7-8-9—Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference. Texas A. & M. College, College Station, Texas, and Blackland Experiment Station, Temple, Texas. For information write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1.

1956

• Jan. 30-31—National Cotton Council annual meeting. Biloxi, Miss. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis, Tenn.

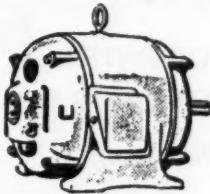
• March 26-27-28—Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. State Fair Grounds, Dallas, Texas. Ed H. Bush, 3724 Race Street, Dallas, executive vice-president. For exhibit space, write R. Haughton, president, Gin Machinery & Supply Association, Inc., 3116 Commerce Street (P. O. Box 7985), Dallas.

Producers Purchase Gin

Fancher Creek Gin in Fresno County, California, has been purchased from Kingsburg Cotton Oil Co. by more than 120 growers who operate about 4,000 acres of cotton.

William McFarlane, Jr., is president and Otis Page is manager.

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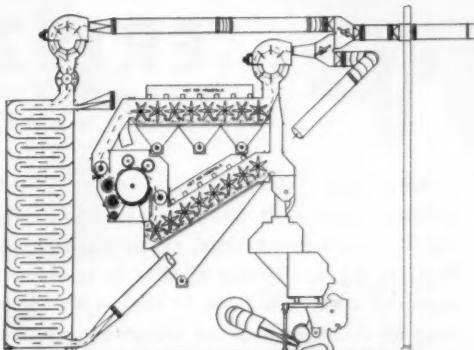
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STOP GIN FIRES with ERIEZ PERMANENT MAGNETS



Tramp iron (stray metal) is the ginner's greatest enemy. It damages expensive equipment, causes down-time, reduces production. But its biggest threat is that it is often the cause of costly gin fires. In fact, a recent survey by Factory Mutual Insurance engineers showed that *tramp iron was responsible for 79% of all fires in opener and picker rooms!*

You can prevent gin fires by installing Eriez Permanent Non-Electric (Alnico V) magnets. And you'll increase production . . . reduce downtime . . . save on equipment repair. Eriez magnets are so efficient at removing tramp iron that they are heartily endorsed by insurance companies and result in lowered premium rates for their user.



All Eriez magnets are non-electric, self-contained. They operate without any wires or attachments; are quickly installed on new or existing equipment. There is no operating cost — first cost is the last. Magnetic power is guaranteed indefinitely.

Eriez representatives are located throughout the cotton belt. For free bulletin on Eriez magnets for ginning uses, write to Eriez Manufacturing Company, 78R Magnet Drive, Erie, Pa.

Laugh it off

Six-year-old Peter was playing in the garden with a little girl friend when he suddenly hit her and she ran home sobbing.

His mother came rushing outside. "Peter," she said, "you had no right to hit Jean. What did she do, anyway?"

"We were playing Adam and Eve," Peter replied, "and she ate the apple instead of tempting me."

The circuit rider was asking the hillbilly girl if he could speak to her father.

"Naw, sir," said the girl, "Daddy's in the pen."

"Well then," said the minister, "What about your mother?"

"Mama's in the county sanitorium," said the girl, "she was seein' things."

"Perhaps I could speak to your brother," said the minister.

"Now," said the girl, "he's away at Harvard."

"Oh," said the minister, brightening, "That's fine, what is he studying?"

"He ain't studying nothin'," said the girl, "they're studying him."

Two city boys visited a farm and returned filled with wonder at the things they had seen. David, age one, was overheard explaining milking machines to Dick, age six. He said: "They just put those things under the cow and wait until she starts to breathe."

He—"You have the most adorable eyes."

She—"Yes, go on."

He—"And the most adorable neck."

She—"Yes, go on."

He—"And the most adorable pair of—."

She—"You have gone far—"

He—"Arms."

It seems that a touring Californian stopped at one of the many Florida roadside markets and upon seeing a watermelon, he asked, "What's the price of this cantaloupe?"

The clerk looked at the man and then at his car tag and replied, "Take your finger off that olive."

Company Officer: "You are charged with using insulting language to your sergeant."

Private: "Sir, I was only answering a question."

"What question?"

"He said, 'What do you take me for?' and I told him."

"I hear dat banker's kinda tight."

"Tight? Nawsir! Why dat man is as generous as I ever seed. He loan me five dollahs two years ago and he never asked fo' it yet. I go 'round every Sat'd'y and pay him two bits intrus, an' he says fo' me not to worry 'bout de principal. No, suh, dat banker's bighearted."

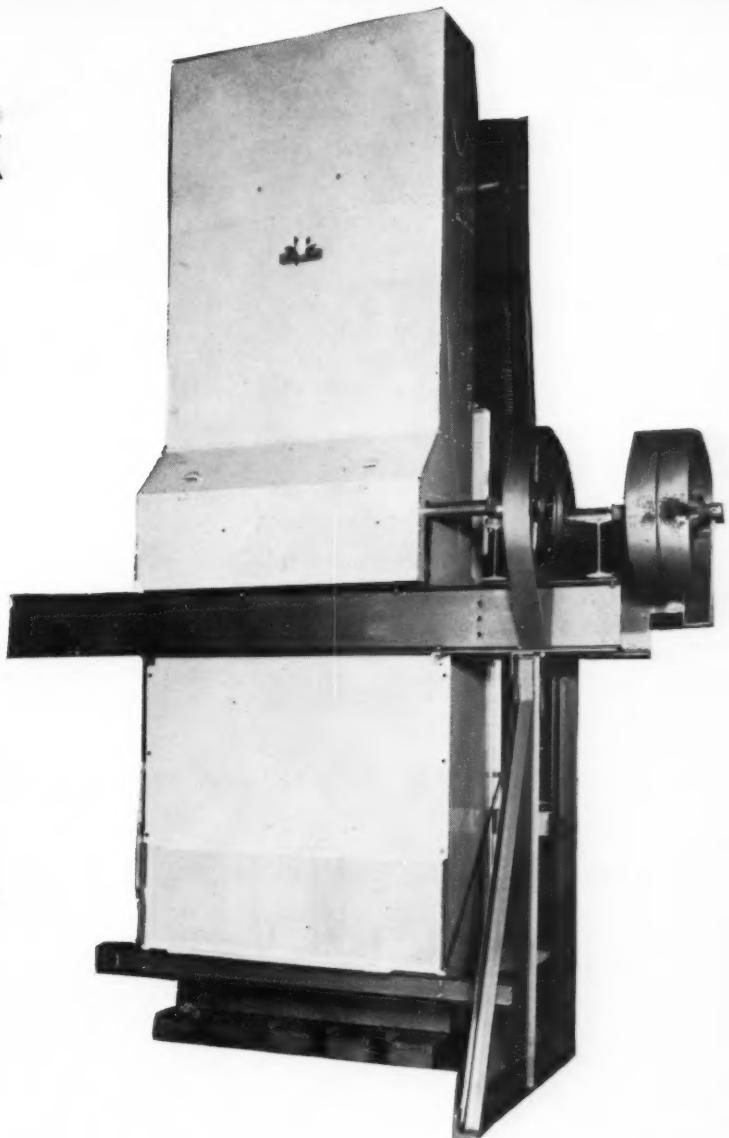
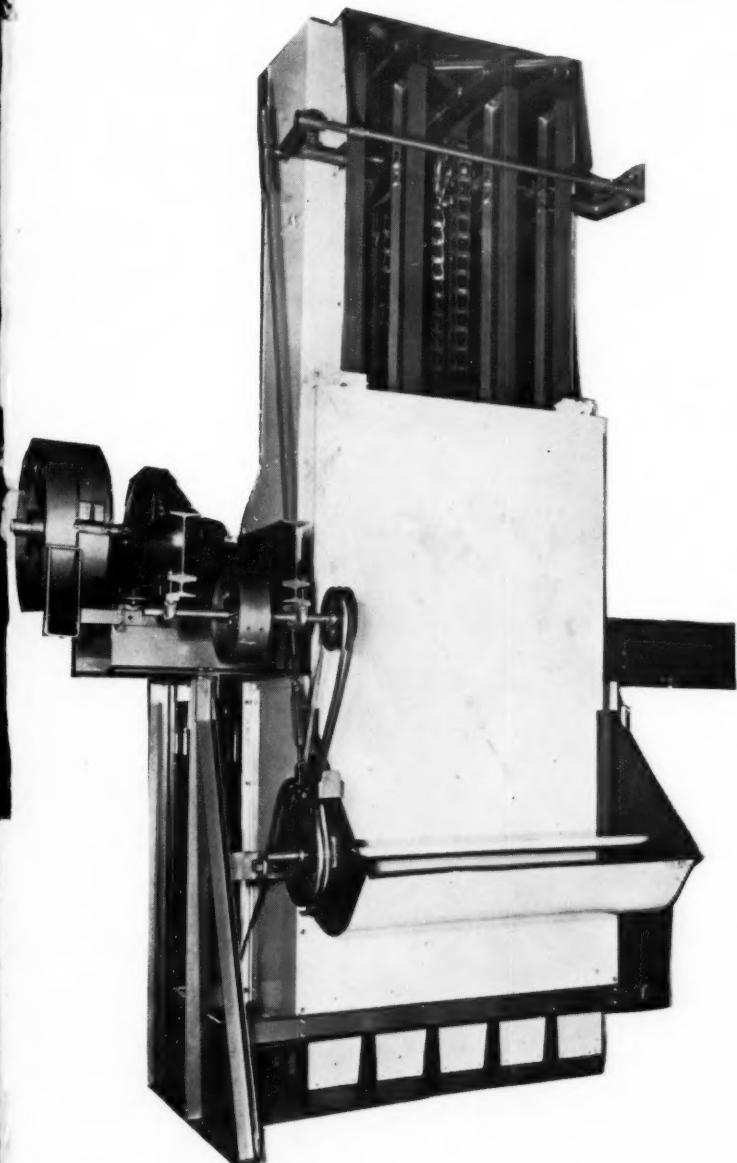
The train for New Orleans had pulled out of St. Louis and the passengers settled back for the trip. A handsomely tall man in the Suthen Cunnel tradition, entered the club car and asked: "Is theah a gentleman from Shelby County, Tenn., present?"

One man stood up. "Ah'm a native of that county, suh!"

"Fine!" bellowed the first man. "Ah wondah if Ah might borrow your co'k-screw for a minute, suh?"

GULLETT

**ELIMINATE THE
TRAMPER BOTTLE-NECK**



INSTALL A GULLETT EXTRA HEAVY,
ALL-STEEL CONSTRUCTION, HIGH SPEED,
LONG STROKE, SUPER TRAMPER, FOR
INCREASED CAPACITY, AND CONTINUOUS,
SATISFACTORY SERVICE.

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AMITE, LOUISIANA, U. S. A.

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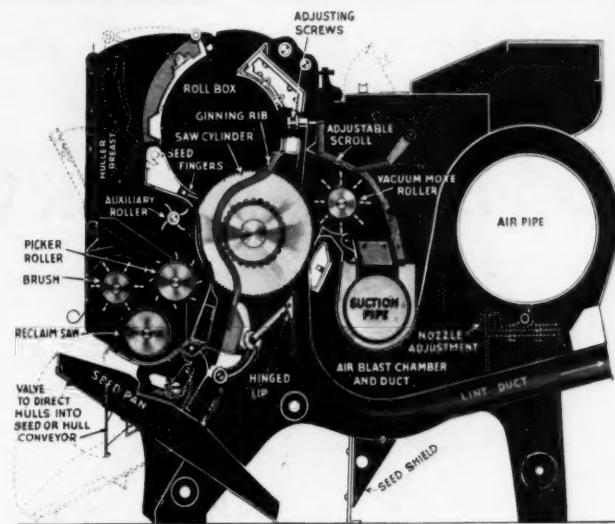
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Greatly Improved in CAPACITY —
GINNING SPEED — SAMPLE AND
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Hot Roll Boxes — Electrically Controlled
Stands and Feeders — Safety Devices for
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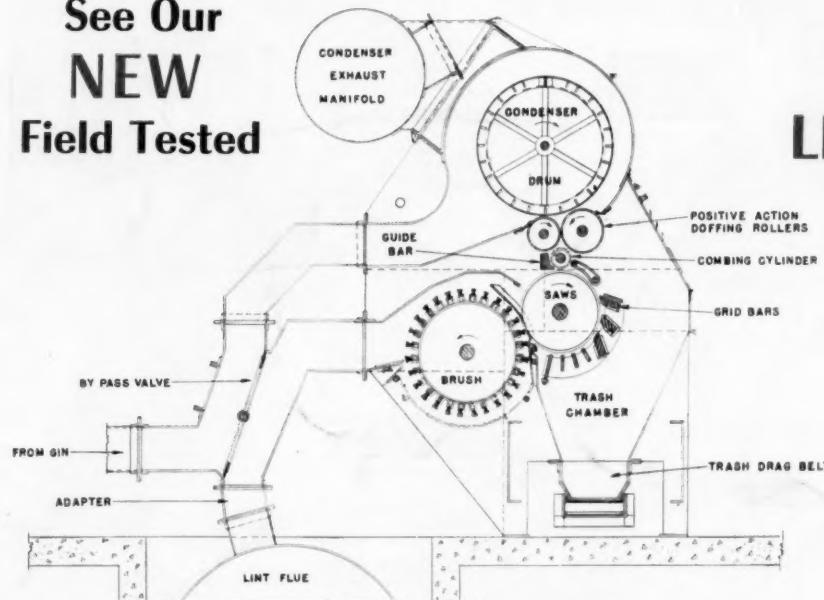


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This COMPLETELY NEW Lint Cleaner is the result of extensive and lengthy experimentation and development. It incorporates NEW AND RADICALLY DIFFERENT PRINCIPLES which produce greatly improved cleaning effectiveness WITHOUT loss of Lint.

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